# THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,355—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA



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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10th June | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7932 |
| 17th " | CALEDONIA | 7358 | ... | ... |
| 24th " | DEVANHA | 8092 | MALWA | 10353 |
| 1st July | HIMALAYA | 5793 | ... | ... |
| 8th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 15th " | ARABIA | 7933 | ... | ... |
| 22nd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 29th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ... | ... |
| 5th Aug | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 12th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ... | ... |
| 19th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 26th " | CALEDONIA | 7353 | ... | ... |
| 2nd Sept | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 9th " | OCEANA | 6610 | ... | ... |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9905 |
| 23rd " | ARABIA | 7933 | ... | ... |
| 30th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe, calling at Marseilles, Plymouth and London, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

| Steamer. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1911 | Due Bombay about 1911 | Leave Karachi about 1911 | Leave Bombay about 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | 25 Apl. | 18 May | ... | 30 May |
| City of Manchester | 5551 | 2 May | 27 May | 14 June | ... |
| City of Lahore | 7163 | 9 May | 28 May | 15 June | ... |
| City of York | 7810 | 3 June | 25 June | 13 July | ... |
| City of Paris | 9230 | 27 May | 17 June | 19 July | ... |
| City of Glasgow | 6329 | 19 June | 12 July | 1 Aug. | ... |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | 12 July | 1 Aug. | 25 Aug. | ... |
| City of Calcutta | 7512 | 22 July | 11 Aug. | 2 Sept. | ... |
| City of Lahore | 7163 | 1 Augt. | 24 Aug. | 13 Sept. | ... |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 24 Augt. | 16 Sept. | ... | 30 Sept. |
| City of York | 7810 | 19 Sept. | 11 Oct. | ... | ... |
| City of Vienna | 4672 | 30 Sept. | 23 Oct. | ... | 15 Nov. |
| City of London | 9030 | 14 Oct. | 4 Nov. | For Calcutta | |
| City of Benares | 6978 | 7 Oct. | 29 Oct. | 22 Nov. | ... |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | 22 Oct. | 17 Nov. | 9 Dec. | ... |
| City of Lahore | 7163 | 30 Oct. | 21 Nov. | 16 Dec. | 19 Dec. |
| City of Birmingham | 7009 | 4 Nov. | 27 Nov. | 23 Dec. | ... |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 16 Nov. | 9 Dec. | 8 Jan'12 | 6 Jan'12 |
| City of York | 7810 | 16 Dec. | 8 Jan'12 | 29 Jan. | 1 Feb. |
| City of Glasgow | 6329 | 13 Jan'12. | 4 Feb. | 26 Feb. | 29 Feb. |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | 23 Jan. | 17 Feb. | 13 Mar | ... |
| City of Calcutta | 7512 | 3 Feb. | 26 Feb. | 23 Mar. | 26 Mar. |
| City of Birmingham | 7009 | 10 Feb. | 4 Mar. | 3 Apl. | ... |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 29 Feb. | 14 Mar. | 31 Mar. | 13 Apl |
| City of Manchester | 5551 | 2 Mar. | 25 Mar. | 17 Apl. | ... |
| City of York | 7810 | 13 Mar. | 4 Apl. | 27 Apl. | 30 Apl. |
| City of Corinth | 5443 | 26 Mar. | 18 Apl. | 11 May | 14 May |
| City of Glasgow | 6329 | 10 Apr. | 3 May | 25 May | 28 May |

Apl.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

| FARES | 1st class Single | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To Marseilles | 573 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| " London via Marseilles | 653 | 1,051 | 489 | 839 |
| " Liverpool | 695 | 957 | 462 | 701 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

All steams rs have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares above fixed include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passage and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

### TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kola | 1205 | Thurs. 8th June | 9 a.m. | direct, |
| Linga | 2171 | Fri. 9th June | 6 a.m. | † direct, |

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 8th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, sailing 14th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busheh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about *Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.*

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about 17th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th June, 1911.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Koerber | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st July 1911 |
| Trieste | 5095 | N. Iavanoich | 1st Aug. " |
| Koerber | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st Sep. " |
| Africa | 4720 | E. Saberich | 1st Octr " |
| Bohemia | 4284 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " " |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | 6017 | P. Pavissich | 27th June. |
| Ferdinand | 6046 | S. Cobol | 27th July. |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 585 *
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Taaren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon | E. Tarabocchia | 6350 | 24th June 1911. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,

Agents.


SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges either sex superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.


## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Honolulu |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.) | Canton. |
| Rangoon | Klang (F. M. States. | Foochow |
| Colombo | Seremban (F. M States. | Shanghai |
| Karachi | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Amritsar | Batavia | Hankow |
| Penang | Soerabaja | Yokohama |
| Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.) | Singapore | Kobe |
| | Saigon | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | IPOH | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | JOHORE, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KOBE | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | KUALA LUMPUR | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | LONDON, | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | LYONS | Do HONGKEW |
| COLOMBO | MALACCA, | SINGAPORE |
| FOOCHOW | MANILA | SOURABAYA |
| HAMBURG | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HANKOW | NEW YORK | YOKOHAMA |
| HONGKONG | PEKING | YLOILO |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.


# STERLING CUT GLASS.

HAWKES CUT GLASS is signed by the makers' name just as the old Chinese porcelain workers' put their "six marks" on a vase, just as the eighteenth century silversmiths utilized the ball mark.

It is the Gold Medal Glass of every great exposition of recent years, and among judges of fine glass its surpassing brilliance and cutting have won for it the highest esteem.

We are displaying an assortment of Hawkes Cut Glass in new designs which very well merit your attention.

The prices range from extremely simple to richly decorative designs in table service, vases, candlesticks, &c., &c.

For wedding gifts these importations offer most desirable selection.

We very cordially invite your inspection.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEA — AWARDED — COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co. EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

## C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZE UTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCES Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BIROSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink[illegible] and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine [illegible]nand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and [illegible]om The High Class House of Italy and France.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AN[illegible] FORMS OF PLAGUE!
Use BATLIWALLA'S A[illegible] & or PILLS, Re. 1.
BATLIWA[illegible] HOLERAL
Is the only [illegible] RA. Re. 1.
BATLI[illegible] ETONE
Has been recently [illegible] restores Grey Hair to its [illegible]. Rs. 3.
B[illegible] 'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nerv[illegible] d Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.
BATL[illegible] ALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

## S. ROSE & CO.'S LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

The Pianos noted below are good instruments returned from hire or on commission Sale. There are a number of excellent bargains amongst them. Every Piano guaranteed Sound.

All are Full Compassed (7 octave) Upright or Cottage Pianos unless otherwise marked.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Case... ... ... ... ... | 150 |
| 2 | CHAPPELL PIANO, IRON FRAMED, Solid Case... ... ... ... ... | 150 |
| 3 | IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Chippendale Mahogany Case ... ... ... | 175 |
| 6 | Do do ... ... ... ... | 175 |
| 50 | ALLISON UPRIGHT IRON FRAMED PIANO, Carved Mahogany Case... ... | 200 |
| 51 | IRON FRAMED ENGLISH BUILT PIANETTE, Sheraton Mahogany ... ... | 225 |
| 52 | ENGLISH MADE IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Dark Mahogany ... ... | 250 |
| 53 | UPRIGHT GRAND, Iron Framed, Full Trichord, Black Case ... ... ... | 275 |
| 7 | IRON FRAMED ENGLISH SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, Mahogany Case ... | 275 |
| 8 | IRON FRAMED PIANETTE Mahogany Case ... ... ... ... ... | 275 |
| 10 | ALLISON IRON FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case (H C D) ... ... | 275 |
| 11 | Do do (McN)... ... ... | 275 |
| 14 | ENGLISH PATENT FRAMED PIANO, Solid Mahogany Case ... ... ... | 300 |
| 68 | BROADWOOD & SONS, Indian Model Mahogany Case ... ... ... ... | 300 |
| 15 | IRON FRAMED ENGLISH PIANO, full size, Mahogany Case ... ... ... | 300 |
| 16 | ALLISON INDIAN MODEL PIANO, Solid Case (M H)... ... ... ... | 300 |
| 54 | ALLISON TROPICAL PIANETTE, Iron Frame, Solid Mahogany Case ... | 300 |
| 67 | CHALLEN & SONS, Indian Model Walnut Case (F. A.) ... ... ... | 350 |
| 55 | IRON FRAMED FULL COMPASSED PIANETTE, Mahogany Case ... ... | 375 |
| 56 | ALLISON IRON UPRIGHT INDIAN MODEL PIANO, (Rs 575) ... ... | 375 |
| 57 | CAROL OTTO INDIAN IRON FRAMED OVERSTRUNG PIANO, Black Case... | 475 |
| 58 | ROSE & CO.'S STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT PIANO, Ebonized Mahogany... | 425 |
| 59 | KNAKE UPRIGHT IRON GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany Case ... ... | 475 |
| 21 | STROHMENGER IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO, Mahogany Case... ... | 550 |
| 28 | IRON FRAMED ENGLISH UPRIGHT GRAND, Full Trichord nearly new ... | 575 |
| 60 | STROHMENGER UPRIGHT GRAND, overstrung trichord ... ... ... | 600 |
| 61 | SCHIEDMAYER STANDARD INDIAN UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new ... | 600 |
| 32 | RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED UPRIGHT (Rs 900 Model) ... ... ... | 575 |
| 30 | RUD. IBACH IRON FRAMED OBLIQUE UPRIGHT, nearly new ... ... | 675 |
| 33 | KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, nearly new ... ... ... ... ... | 675 |
| 34 | BROADWOOD IRON FRAMED 7 OCTAVE PIANETTE, very little used ... | 675 |
| 35 | KNAKE IRON FRAMED EBONIZED UPRIGHT, practically new ... ... | 700 |
| 36 | BLUTHNER UPRIGHT GRAND, Mahogany Case ... ... ... ... ... | 750 |
| 37 | KNAKE UPRIGHT GRAND, Chippendale Mahogany, Rs 975 Model ... ... | 750 |
| 42 | BROADWOOD UPRIGHT OVERSTRUNG GRAND, very little used ... ... | 775 |
| 48 | ELECTRIC SELF-PLAYING PIANO, Hopkinson Electrelle, nearly new, can be used also as an ordinary piano ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,200 |

## HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | BROADWOOD GRAND PIANO, in Mahogany Case ... ... ... ... ... | 250 |
| 25 | SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case ... ... ... ... ... | 575 |
| 26 | RACHAL GRAND PIANO, Mahogany Case ... ... ... ... ... ... | 575 |
| 62 | SCHIEDMAYER GRAND PIANO, Ebonized Case ... ... ... ... ... | 475 |
| 63 | KNAKE BABY GRAND PIANO, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model ... ... ... | 375 |
| 64 | BROADWOOD QUARTER GRAND, Special Indian Model... ... ... ... | 775 |
| 65 | SCHIEDMAYER AND SOHNE STANDARD INDIAN BABY GRAND ... | 850 |
| 66 | KNAKE BABY GRAND, Half Round, Rs. 1,350 Model ... ... ... ... | 900 |
| 47 | ERARD BABY GRAND, Special Tropical Model ... ... ... ... ... | 1,200 |

PIANOLAS.—A few genuine "Pianolas" by the Orchestrelle Co. for Sale from Rs. 300.

S. ROSE & CO., Telegrams: "ROSEBUD" BOMBAY. FORT, BOMBAY.

## A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150 in cases.
Chester 125 " "
Monkey 125 " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH DURING THE MONSOON.

WITH effect from the 15th June, 1911, and until further notice, the KHOPOLI BRANCH LINE will be CLOSED for all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st June, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN and UP LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS will not RUN on SATURDAY, the 10th June, 1911, or until further notice.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th June, 1911.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 10319 of 1910.
No. D-184 of 1911.

FRAMJI MUNCHERJI BANDORAWALA, &c. ..... Plaintiffs,
Vs.
ROGER M. D. SILVA ..... Defendant.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Attachment issued in the above cause will be put up to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 8th June, 1911 at 2 p.m. :—One Gun, the property of the defendant abovenamed. Money to be paid at the time of sale.

By order of the Court,
SORABJI DADABHAI,
Appraiser,
Court of Small Causes, 5th June 1911.

NOTICE.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

AS the QUORUM being not present, the General Meeting of the above Company is POSTPONED and will be held again to transact the same business on the 17th June, 1911, SATURDAY, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 121 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

મોતી જેઠાની કું.,
i.e., MOTI JAITHA & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 203 of 1911.

Re: BHARMUL VISHAR, KASHIRAM GOVINDJI and LUXMIRAM VISHAMBER, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, merchants, trading in partnership in the name of BHARMUL VISHAR & Co., at Bhat Bazar, in the Town and Island of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed BHARMUL VISHAR KASHIRAM GOVINDJI and LUXMIRAM VISHAMBER have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 205 of 1911.

Re. TOKERSY RAVJI THAKAR, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu, until lately carrying on business at Mandvi, under the style of TOKERSY RAVJI, deceased, Insolvent.

WHEREAS an order has been made under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the Estate of the abovenamed Tokersy Ravji Thakar, deceased, in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 7th June, 1911.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undermentioned and carried on in Bombay under the name and style of Mulla Mahomedali Mulla Bukshabhai and Co. in Harar, Diredawa, Jabuti, Aden and Sidhpore, under the name and style of Gulamali Mulla Mahomedalli and Co. and in Adisabeba under the name and style of Abdul Hoosein Mulla Mahomedali and Co. has been dissolved so far as Mulla Tyabelli Mulla Abdulali Mulla Essaji, who has retired from the said firms, is concerned as from the 4th May 1911, and the said firms will hereafter be carried on by the remaining partners as hitherto.—Dated this 5th day of June 1911.

MULLA MAHOMEDALI SHAIKH SHARAFALLY.
MULLA IBRAHIM SHAIKH SHARAFALL.
BORA ABDULLABHAI MAHOMEDALL.
BORA GULAMALI ABDUL HOOSEIN.
MULLA BUKSHABHAI SHAIKH ABDUL RAHIM.

THE JAFERALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation)

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,060 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,532 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on 15th June, 1911.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application and the property will be on view after 1st June during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafer Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

Sonifalia Surat, Dated 13th May, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA, via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

| Stations. | Return Fares Rs. a. p. | Timings. Up | Down. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ... | 128 10 0 | Arr. 7-15 | Dep. 21-15 |
| Mhow ... | 108 9 0 | „ 22-40 | „ 5-20 |
| Neemuch ... | 95 14 0 | „ 23-30 | „ 4-55 |
| Nasirabad ... | 85 13 0 | „ 8-3 | „ 19-55 |
| | Simla | Dep. 8-15 | Arr. 18-30 |

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

## AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
AN
ENGLISH FOX HUNT.
The Meet. Drawing Cover.
YOICKS TALLY HO GONE AWAY.
Over Hedge and Ditch. The Kill. Her First Brush.
The
Unveiling of the Victoria Memorial
by
H. M. the KING and the GERMAN EMPEROR.
AND
A Programme of popular Pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.
AT BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FOUR SHOWS.
Our Star Film.
"DIMITRY DONSKOJ,"
a finely acted and beautifully coloured Russian drama introducing Tartar dacoits.
TOO BUSY TO COURT
in which Max Linder marries his master's fiancee.
FLASH JAMES,
an exciting drama in which a boy is rescued from drowning by a faithful dog
and other attractive programme.
Time :—7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11; 11-15 to 12-15 (S. T.)

HALF PRICES.

## BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital ..... | „ 17,62,500 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | „ 5,00,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP... | „ 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND..... | „ 3,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Tuticorin, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Bombay, | Cochin, | Aden, (steamer Point) |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Zanzibar, |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nakuru, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Kisumu, |
| Cawnpore | Newara-Eliya. | Kampala |
| | | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive sums for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA, Matriculation, Cambridge Local and Junior School Classes RE-OPEN MONDAY, June 12th.

WANTED.—FEMALE TYPIST for addressing office circulars and keeping registers. Apply stating abilities, pay, etc. to No. 2902 care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—On LEASE for term of years a piece of land on or close to the Harbour. Apply Box No. 2894, care of this Paper.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '30 to '32 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

4 New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.

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For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of about 70 tons Kardi oil cakes damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from the proprietor of The Feroz Oil Mill, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 8th June, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the Insurers, in the Mill premises at Argyle Road, Wari Bunder, at the junction of Argyle Road and Sholapur Street.

About 70 tons of Kardi oil cakes, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will receive up to 10th June next, at their office No. 61, Apollo Street, Fort, on behalf of R. D. Sathna, Esq., Receiver in High Court Suit No. 692 of 1910 (Sitaram Krishnarao Kirtikar vs. Krishnarao Sunderji Kirikat and others) private offers for the purchase of a valuable landed property situate at Portuguese Church Road opposite Bhanderwada Lane, Lower Mahim, Dadar.

Full particulars of the property and the conditions of sale will be had from the Auctioneers at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as almiras, cupboards, writing, dressing and washhand tables, hat and book stands, grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, safe by Godrej 36 by 27 by 26 inches, typewriter by Hammond phonographs.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Dhancorebai, consisting of gold and silver ornaments.

Also several gents' bicycles by different makers.

IMPORTANT TO UMBRELLA MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE of large quantity of Umbrellas and Umbrella Furniture.

Under instructions from R. D. Sathna, Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 308 of 1911 (Nandram vs. Fatmabai) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th June at 2-30 p.m., shop and godown at Cutlery Bazar, out of Fort, a large quantity of various kinds of umbrellas, water proof, plain and silk, of ladies and gentlemen, also umbrella furniture such as handles, sticks, cloth, etc.

In small lots to suit buyers, the goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 10th June at 2-30 P. M.

On SATURDAY, the 10th June at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the third floor opposite Motor House of India and above William Cooper, Lithographer in Medows Street, Fort, valuable and neat French and mahogany polished teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, tapestry-lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Joseph Hollis and Son, London, cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, side board, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, double door iron safe, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, iron and teak single and double bedsteads, glass, crockery and plated ware, carpets, bead chicks, cooking utensils, etc., the property of Mrs. A. HOLLIS proceeded home and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 8th June, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 12th June, 1911, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings—

Building Street Nos. 33-40, 8, 9, 10; case Nos. 469, 73 and 191; case No. 255 to 261, Nowrojee Hill Road and 1st Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building Street, No. 45, case No. 94, 4th Khetwadi Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector, of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods : 3 barrels and 100 cases wines, cases provisions, drugs, china glassware, lampware, Arabic books, hardware, iron nails and rivets, metal moulds, painted panels; window glass, printed matter, month organs, 5cs. electric sparklers, 3 bales unmanufactured tobacco, 8 parcels cigarettes, buckets, cotton yarn carpets, 20 bags sugar, Farina, bettlenuts, cowries, ironware, kegs soda, red lead, cement, bolts and nuts, broken tiles, paper bale, tarpentine, empty gas cylinders, C. I. pipes, iron bars, loose card boards, planks, deck-chairs, waste and torn paper and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

100 cases wines.
3 barrels wines.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Situate at Hasanli Tank Road (known as Madusar Oart) Dadar, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. Manekji Dorabhai Wadia the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Damodar alias Babu Raghoba and others the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 8th day of June 1905, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will on MONDAY the 12th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurament 900 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hasanli side of Tank Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 273 and 542 and New Nos. 3960 and 4423, Old Survey No. 275 and New Servey No. 1-1439 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4249 and Street No. 610 and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by the property of Jeevaji Dhondji Dhuru, on or towards the West by the property of the Mortgagee; on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagee and on or towards the South by the public gully; and are now in the occupation of Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, &c.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 18 lit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

## INSURANCES.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princess Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£19,000,000.

The Directors have declared the sum of £1,402,253 available for division among Participating Life Policy-holders, yielding a bonus at the rate of £1-10-0 per cent. per annum. This, if calculated on the original sum insured, is equivalent on some of the oldest Policies to £3-13-0 per cent. per annum.

For latest prospectus, particulars of New Schemes and Proposal Forms apply to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1909.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for | £. | 1,966,394 |
| New Premiums (1909) ... | „ | 90,965 |
| Surplus on transactions for above period ... ... | „ | 278,119 |
| Annual Income ... | „ | 1,422,802 |
| Assets ... | „ | 10,315,985 |
| Total Payments under Policies | „ | 25,606,534 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIMS PAID..... | £ 28,590,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS... | 12,750,000 |
| ANNUAL REVENUE ..... | 1,525,000 |
| BONUS DECLARED..... | 7,770,000 |

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of late Mr. J. E. Neale, consisting of glass and crockeryware, platedware, chinaware, large fancy sideboard, glass door bookcase, blackwood carved writing desk, black wood carved jewel boxes, leather portmanteaus, cloth press, marble clock, one lot of books such as electrical revised from 1890 to 1909, books on electricity, science abstracts, one lot of wearing apperals, etc.

Also a lot of fancy table clocks, large glass door show cases, iron bedsteads, washhand tables, large counter, carpets, etc.

One lot of law books such as best principles of the law evidence, law reports digest, fishers cameron law digest, leading cases in modern equity, etc., etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th June, 1911.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 6.] [BOMBAY, June 7.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 60 1-8 | | 5-16 |
| do. Rentes ... | 96 1-4 | un | chgd |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.. | 94 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. Govt. Securities... | 94 5-16 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 24 9-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 24 5-8 | | 1-16 |
| do. in New York ... | 53 1-8 | | 1-4 |
| Exchange on London at Paris. | 25 29 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. at Berlin... | 20·44 | | 1-2 |
| do. at New York.. | 4·86 | 1-8 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 3 p.c. | since | e |
| do. Short, London | 9th Mar. | | |
| Bills, 3 months' sight. | 2 | | 1-16 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight. | 2 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 3-4 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 1-8 | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 1 1-8 | | 1-4 |
| Interest 7 day Market Loans.. | 1 3-8 | | 1-8 |

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | ...Steady, | Dull. |
| Futures | ... | Quiet. |
| East Indian | ... | ..... |
| Manchester | Firm but not | active. |
| Total Sales | ... | 2,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export... | | 200 |
| Imports | ... | 7,000 |
| Mid Americans | ...5-36+05 | |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 10 11-16 | unchgd |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8·10 | 7·94 | 7·64 | 7·24 | 7·08 |
| +04 | +04 | +03 | +04 | +05 |

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7·02 | 7·00 | 7·00 | 7·01 |
| +04 | +05 | +05 | +05 |

New York Official noon call July 15·31 Oct. 13-36.

NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... | 5,000 |
| Receipts at U. S. Last year ... | ..... |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | ..... |
| Exports to Continent ... | 5,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | 15·95+05 |
| Futures—Month of July 15·82+06 | Declined on unfavorable cables and advanced on unfavorable weather reports. |
| Futures—Month of Oct 13·52+10 | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton | ...15 7-16 unchgd |
| Futures—Month of July | ...15·74+01 |
| Do. do Oct. | ...13·42+10 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | ...Dull. |

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Choice Karachi | ...33 3-4 |
| Do. Months—June-July. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers. | |
| Red Karachi | ...33 1-4 |
| Do. Months—June-July. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers. | |
| Tone of wheat—Firm. | |
| Wheat afloat for U. K. | ...3,350,000 |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. | ... ..... |
| Do. Months—June-July | |
| Buyers &c.—No Sellers. | |
| Tone—Firm. | |

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian | ...34 3-4 |
| Do. Month—June—Nominal. | |

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship | ...44 |
| Do. Months—June-July. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers. | |
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship | ...46 3-4 |
| Do. Months—June-July. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers. | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ...40 1-4 |
| Do. Months—July-August. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Stiers—Antwerp. | |
| Tone of Rapeseed—Firm. | |
| LINSEED— | |
| Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship | ...69 |
| Do. Months—June-July—Buyers. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp. | |
| Tone of Linseed—Firmer. | |
| Linseed Argentine—La Plata | ...64—1-4 |
| Do. Months—June-July. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| COFFEE— | |
| In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). | 12 5-16 |
| RUBBER— | |
| Para Rubber | ...4-3—Value—Quieter. |
| METALS— | |
| Copper Braziers | ...£ 67 |
| Yellow Metal | ...d 5 7-8 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | ...£55 7-16 |
| FREIGHT— | |
| Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal | ... 10s. |
| ARRIVALS— | |
| "Duntarmoor," and "Bohemia." | |
| SUGAR— | |
| German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. | ...13 7 1-2—Sellers. |
| Do. Months of Shipment | ...July-Aug. |
| Tone—Firm, but not much business doing. | |
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India | 12 7 1-2—Nominal. |
| Do. Months of Shipments | ...June. |
| Tone—Dull, held for high prices. | |
| German Beet-root 88 p. c | ...10 8 1-2—Sellers. |
| Months of Shipments | ...July. |
| Tone—Market opened firmer and closed quiet. | |
| BAR & similar Crystals C & F India | ...14-3—Sellers. |
| Months of Shipments | ...June-August. |
| Tone—Quiet but firm. | |
| Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay | ...11 1 1-2—Value. |
| Months of Shipments | ...June. |
| Tone—Steady. | |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta | June—10 2 1-4—Value. |
| Do do. | June-July—10 2 1-4—Value. |
| | Aug-Nov—10 1 1-2—Value. |
| Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi | June—10 3 3-4—Value. |
| Do. do. | June-July—10 3 3-4—Value. |
| | Aug-Nov—10 3 —Value. |
| Fine White Java C&F Calcutta | June—11 2 1-4—Value. |
| Do, do. | June-July—11 2 1-4—Value. |
| | Aug-Nov—11 1 1-2—Value. |
| Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi | June—11 3 3-4—Value. |
| Do. do. | June-July—11 3 3-4—Value. |
| | Aug-Nov—11 3 —Value. |
| General Tone—Rather more enquiry. | |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [7TH June, 1911.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] [Silver | Rs. 1,50,000 | London | Indian Specie Bank |
| 40 do. | 75,000 | do | International Bank |
| 168 do. | 3,00,000 | do | Hongkong Bank |
| 90 do. | 1,50,000 | do | Eastern Bank |
| 23 do. | 45,000 | do | National Bank |
| 5 Bundles | Rs. 10,000 | Bareh | |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 5th June, 1911.

| By | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway ..... | 31 | 35,949 |
| B B and C I Railway ... | 37 | 44,002 |

## FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 15-16d to 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 31-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been very little doing and the Banks closed early pending Council Bills allotments. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-8d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 5-32d. August |
| Do. do France | ...170 |
| Do. do Marks | ...137 3-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...133 1-4 |
| Shanghai " | ...178 |
| Japan " | ...150 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 9-16 for Cash and 96 7-16 for the Settlement, and declined 1-16 during the day closing steady as under.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... | ... Rs. 96 8 0 |
| Settlement | ... " 96 6 0 |

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 24 9-16 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 24 5-8. New York was 1-4 down at 53 1-8. The local market opened at 62 9-16 ex duty for ready and has remained steady. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | ... | Rs: 24 0 9 |
| Australian " ... | ... | " 24 0 6 |
| Sovereigns " ... | ... | " 15 0 0 |
| Silver Ready ex-duty | ... | " 62 9 0 |
| " 1st settlement | ... | " 62 9 0 |
| " 2nd Settlement | ... | " 62 11 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The advance in the American markets continues, and a private telegram received here this morning from New York states that the weekly weather report of the Agricultural Bureau issued yesterday was unfavourable. The local market opened with a further advance all-round in quotations, but contract business is at a standstill and rates are consequently more or less nominal and irregular. Closing prices are as under.

For ready cotton there is an improvement in the demand by shippers, particularly for Japan, but mills continue to buy quietly. Prices are steadier and there is a good market for high-class lots.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M G Broach ... | ... Rs. | 361-2 June |
| Good saw Ginned Dharwar... | " | 360-61 do |
| Do H G Westerns ... | ... " | 330 do |
| Do M G do ... | ... " | 333 do |

NEW CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M G Broach ... | ... Rs. | 310-11 March |
| Fully Good H G Bengals | ... " | 288-9 Jany. |
| Fine M G Bengal ... | ... " | 273 " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... | ... Firm. |
| Estimated Sales ... | ... 5,000 bales |
| Total Imports ... | ... 37,000 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8·02 | 7·96 | 7·67 | 7·29 |
| +02 | +02 | +02 | +05 |

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7·13 | 7·07 | 7·06 | 7·06 | 7·07 |
| +05 | +05 | +06 | +05 | +06 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The home markets are improving, and prices here are steadier.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready " | ... | Rs. 12 0 0 B. T. |
| September " | ... | " 12 15 0 R. T. |
| May 1912 | ... | " 11 6 0 R. T. |

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.

We Quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yellow Guzerat ready | ... | " 7 9 0 B. T. |
| Brown Etawah ready | ... | " 6 7 0 B. T. |

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | ... | Rs. 51 0 0 |
| Mimbara " | ... | " 52 0 0 |
| Yellow Hingnaghat | ... | " 57 0 0 |
| Black-Kutas | ... | " 43 0 0 |

JASTORSEED :—Tone easier. We Quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. 34 8 0 |

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. 21 8 0 |

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. 9 11 0 R. T. |

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet.

We Quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold | ... | Rs. 41 8 0 |
| Small | ... | " 40 0 0 |

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| July-August ... | Rs. 7 1 0 R. T. |

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| White Delhi ... | Rs. 4 11 0 R. T. |

### SHARES.

#### BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... ... | 1,675 |
| Bank of Burma ... ... ... | 136 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 68 |
| Eastern Bank ... ... ... | 78 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | 51 1-2 |

#### MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 383 3-4 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... ... | 657 1-2 |
| Leopold ... ... ... ... | 68 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 2,662 1-2 |
| Standard ... ... ... ... | 957 1-2 |
| Sun Mill ... ... ... | 90 |

#### PRESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 880 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | 130 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... | 171 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ... | 277 1-2 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | 1,160 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... | 17 3-4 |
| Treacher and Co. ... ... ... | 530 |

#### RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 481 1-4 |

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | ... | ... 11,480 bales |
| Wheat ... | ... | ... 56,898 cwts. |
| Linseed ... | ... | ... 21,031 " |
| Rapeseed ... | ... | ... 4,835 " |
| Gingellyseed | ... | ... 1,198 " |
| Poppyseed ... | ... | ... 5,064 " |
| Groundnuts... | ... | ... 832 " |
| Castorseed ... | ... | ... 7,383 " |
| Rice ... | ... | ... 19,192 " |
| Myrabollams | ... | ... 2,249 " |
| Cottonseed ... | ... | ... 2,796 " |
| Mowrasced ... | ... | ... 334 " |
| Gram ... | ... | ... 2,517 " |
| Joowar ... | ... | ... 1,006 " |
| Maize ... | ... | ... 1,384 " |

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

After yesterday's holiday the jute market was again quiet to-day and prices are unchanged. For kucha bales sellers offered more freely but little business is done. In the gunny market business was almost at a standstill. The money market was also quiet and nothing was done.

In the share market business of varied character was done the rates being well maintained.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething, or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 38 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 20 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 35 bales wool, S Madanlal.

Civilian s—1,000 cwts fennelseed, and 200 cwts dillseed, Bauer and Krause; 200 cwts hides and 125 cwts hoofs, E C Nanji

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—100 bales hemp, N Nathoobhoy and Co; 19 bales carpets, S Megji; 16 bales carpets, A Laduck; 1,000 cwts gram, B S Lloyd and Co; 845 cwts oil cakes, the Jamshed Oil Mills; 8 bales hides and skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 375 cwts olibanum, 157 cwts almondseed, and 240 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy; 562 cwts turmeric and 334 cwts dry chilles, E Sultanally; 8,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 30 bales cottonfly, N Damji.

Stagpool s—9,880 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—19 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergen s—12,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwts linsed, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sandy and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 325 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 110 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

Clan Sinclair s—1,000 cwts barley, Ralli Brothers.

Culna s—4,000 cwts barley and 115 bales cotton, 7,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,760 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Mashona s—336 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kilkerran s—3,500 cwts rapeseed, and 6,640 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 800 cwts wheat, and 574 cwts rapeseed, J A Begbie and Co; 2,020 cwts wheat, M. Valubhdas.

Alexandra s—2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, S Cooverji and Co.

Claverley s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gramsbergen s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nuenfels s.—1,104 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 60 packages waste rubber, S Smidt and Co; 1,980 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 537 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,335 bales cotton-fly, and 2 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Claverley s.—615 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandra s—1,000 cwt rapeseed and 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 500 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,012 cwts linseed, 2,012 cwts rapeseed, and 1,004 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 50 bales sawri cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 500 cwts horns and hoofs, E Mahomed; 7,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

Civilian s—804 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—52 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR LARNACA.

R Rubattino s—6 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR VARNA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 121 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 2,159 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Fuethally and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Dewraj and Co; 400 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co; 700 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—401 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—2,450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, M H Dedashty; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

## THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th June, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs. | Mts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran ... | 7 | 1 | 40 p. m. | 0 | 35 |
| Suez ..... | 7 | 2 | 20 p. m. | 0 | 29 |

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnanfu and Luchow. (6 6-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao. (6-6-11).

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague, Attacks. | Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri ..... | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..... | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ..... | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..... | 4 | 3 | 21 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Harbour..... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hospital ..... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Total..... | 10 | 9 | 70 |
| This day last year ..... | 5 | 5 | 90 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

STEPHENS—June 1, at the General Hospital, Madras. Jane Stephens, widow of the late R. Stephens, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction : "The English Fox-Hunt."

Maxim : "Speculation is a business that must be studied as a speciality."—Henry Clews.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 26th May, which left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umzinto," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday the 10th instant.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

### House-Rent Allowance to Peons.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Pheroze C. Setna, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that he had sanctioned the purchase, from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of special castings required in connection with the laying of water mains at rates aggregating Rs. 4,573-3-8. Tenders were invited for the supply and that of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas was the lower of the two received.

A NEW PRIVATE STREET.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that Messrs. Dinshaw Perozshaw Sethna and others executors of the late Mr. Edulji Nasarwanji Sethna, had submitted a proposal to lay out a new private street 26'-3" in width on their premises at Girgaum Road. As there was no objection to the laying out of the proposed new private street, he requested the necessary sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 303 of the Municipal Act.

The sanction asked for by the Commissioner was granted.

TOWN DUTY.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that a new Section (Section 194 A) had been inserted in the Municipal Act exempting from Town Duty articles imported into Bombay for immediate exportation. He now forwarded draft rules framed under this Section and requested their approval by the Standing Committee under Section 195 (2) of the Act.

The rules were approved and it was further resolved to submit them to Government for confirmation.

ALLOWANCE TO MUNICIPAL PEONS.

The Committee considered a proposal made by the Commissioner for the payment of house-rent allowance of Re. 1 per month to Municipal peons. The details of the proposal have already been published.

Mr. A. M. Todd proposed that the allowance be fixed at Rs. 1-8 per month.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes seconded the motion, which was carried.

## CHARGE OF CHEATING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Cauty charged George Guider, a European, with cheating the ticket-holders in a raffle, and thereby obtaining Rs. 105. Mr. Crage, Pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused with the view of holding a Christmas hamper fund got one thousand books, each containing twenty-two tickets printed. Each ticket was of the value of rupee one, and one free ticket was allowed for every ten tickets sold, or two complimentary tickets for each book. The prizes were to consist of hampers of whisky, brandy, ham, cakes, sweets, etc. and the winner of a prize had the option of receiving the value of his prize in cash. The prizes were subject to fluctuation according to the number of tickets sold. The accused styled himself "Honorary Secretary of the Jacob Circle Christmas Hamper Club."—The tickets did not disclose what percentage was allowed for expenses, but the accused said he was to have the usual ten per cent. As far as could be ascertained, about 819 tickets were disposed of and for this the accused got in cash Rs. 745. The prosecution had allowed the accused for his legitimate expenses Rs. 115-8-0. The balance thus left in the hands of the accused, who acted as the stake holder, was Rs. 629-8-0. The drawing took place on the 20th December last in the Mahomedan Club at Clerk Road, where a certain number of gentlemen were present. After the drawing, it was ascertained that duplicate wads bearing the same numbers were in the drums at the drawing. The first prize of Rs. 100 was won by a ticket from book No. 22. That ticket was blank, attached to the counter-foil and not sold, and the whole book was entire. The second prize of Rs. 100 was drawn by a ticket from book No. 805, but neither the book, nor the ticket nor its counter-foil could be traced, and the accused could not show who won that prize and to whom it was paid. The remaining six prizes of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 were also won by blank tickets.

His Worship delivering his decision said that the accused stated that the ten blank tickets were his tickets, but he had not satisfied the Court that he put in the value of those tickets in the stake-money, nor had he furnished any satisfactory explanation as to why his name was not entered on the said tickets. His Worship held that the accused was guilty of the offence of introducing about 450 false wads into the drawing. His Worship remarked that the lottery was a swindle. There was nothing like a Christmas Hamper Club at Jacob's Circle, and the accused seemed to have been that Club himself. The whole affair was a fraud and a swindle on a large section of the public. His Worship did not wish to be severe on the accused, having regard to his age, but at the same time, his Worship added, public interest required that he could not treat the offence lightly. The accused was sentenced to two months' and two weeks' simple imprisonment.

His Worship added : "Before concluding I must express my sense of obligation to Inspector Cauty for the careful and painstaking manner in which he worked out and placed the case before the Court."

FLORILINE :—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

# BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

## THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

### Hyderally Cassumji's Insolvency.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, presided, yesterday, at an ordinary sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of, among others, the following matters :—

RE MORLEDHAR JAIKESON AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained a month's provisional interim order.

RE BHAGWANDAS NAGINDAS.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan for the insolvent applied for and obtained a provisional interim order till the next Court day.

RE TOKARSEY RAWJI.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah applied for an order under section 108 of the Insolvency Act for the administration of the insolvent's estate.

Counsel said that the insolvent died a few days ago and it was found that the property was not sufficient to pay off all his debts. Notice of this application was given to the legal representatives.

His Lordship made the order as prayed for.

RE SAYEED NATHAN.

On the application of Mr. Motiwalla the insolvent was given leave to amend his petition and schedule and leave to serve notices.

RE JAVERIMUL HEMRAJ.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan applied for an order on the Official Assignee to hand over books and money now in his hands belonging to the insolvent's firm.

His Lordship made the order as prayed for.

RE BHARMUL VISAR.

On the application of the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah an order of adjudication was made against the above insolvents.

RE HAJI TYEB MAHOMED.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE ABDUL SAKUR ISMAIL.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, for a creditor, applied for an order for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had done nothing since the filing of his petition.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi to that effect.

RE MAGANLAL BECHAR.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia the insolvent was given an interim order.

RE KHETSEY DAYAL AND OTHERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared on behalf of a petitioning creditor and applied for the adjudication of the insolvents.

His Lordship made the order as prayed for.

RE RAHIM HAMID.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan appeared for a creditor and applied for the committal of the insolvent as he had not filed his schedule, though called upon to do so by the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted a rule which was ordered to be served on the insolvent personally.

RE HYDERALI CASSUMJI AND COMPANY.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan appeared for the insolvents and applied for a provisional interim order.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for Mr. Hiramanek, a creditor, of the firm to oppose the application.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said that the insolvents were merchants in a large way of aniline dye and were the agents of the Queen Mill. Owing to the depressed state of the cotton market and the mill industry the insolvents had suffered heavy losses on the working of the mill. Decrees were out against them and they had tried to settle with their creditors and if sufficient time was given them they would be in a position to secure a financier to work the mill by which they would be in a position to pay off all the creditors. The opposing creditor was a partner in the mill to the extent of two annas in the rupee and his object in opposing the application was to get the agency to himself by the terms of the agency agreement. He submitted that this was a fit case, having regard to the fact that this insolvency was in respect of a sum of over 18 lakhs of rupees in which interim order should be granted.

Mr. Jinnah said that the insolvents had taken away two lacs from this company for their own business, they had, in fact, acted in the manner Dwarkadass had acted. They had misappropriated the company's money, had filed a collusive suit for dissolution of partnership and kept their unsecured creditors at bay by getting appointed receivers, who were their own nominees.

His Lordship said he did not wish to hear Mr. Jinnah any further and, in dismissing the application, said that the insolvents had acted fraudulently and tried to learn commission from the company which ought to have gone into liquidation about three or four years ago. His Lordship also observed that the insolvents had concealed their personal jewellery. The application was refused with costs, but his Lordship said that if the Official Assignee found it necessary to have the attendance of all or any of the insolvents, application might be made to his Lordship for the release of that insolvent.

Mr. Jinnah then said that the first insolvent Heptoolla was bound over to appear at that time before his Lordship.

The insolvent's names were called on, but as none of them were present, his Lordship said that that was another ground for refusing the application. He also ordered Heptoolla to be immediately arrested.

RE GOBDHANDASS WAGHJI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, this matter was adjourned for six weeks.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Jaggonnath Jeram Pingle, Firoze Jamshedji Mullafiroze, Narayan Govind Madgaonkar, and Abdul Cassam Haji Kassim.

## SEA-SCOUTING FOR BOYS.

### Movement for Training of Juveniles.

The latest, and certainly the least familiar, phase of the Boy Scout movement is what is known as sea-scouting, which as explained by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in a brochure on the subject, published by Messrs. James Brown and Sons of Glasgow, "does not necessarily mean their taking to the sea as a profession afterwards. By teaching boat management, seamanship, and coastguard work, it gives a form of training which has special attractions for a boy, and which at the same time includes almost all the manly and character-making qualities that parents could wish to see their sons develop."

Sir Robert points out that men are wanted for the rising navies of the Oversea Dominions, and sea outing has its use in sounding "the call of the sea." The training, however, is not designed as mere training ship education, but is intended to inculcate the best attributes of the sailor, and to give the boy a modicum of sea knowledge. The idea is to form character rather than to produce seamen. The sea scouts are divided into two classes; coastguard scouts and seamen scouts, and it is some testimony to the value of the movement that boy scout coastguards are being recognised by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade as assistants to coastguards and coast watchers. Already Canada has one guardship manned by Boy Scouts at Vancouver, and more are shortly to be established.

The Publicity department at the White City, Earl's Court, London, is evidently in the hands of someone who has not adventured east of Suez, says "India" for we find him announcing that the Indian exhibit, includes "Delhi, twith the palace Jumma Musjid," while the visitor is promised a glimpse of both Brahmins and Hindus! Even more tell-tale is an item under Burma :—"Pagan temple of Annanda"; which reveals the pleasant assumption of the advertisement writer that the famous Annanda temple of Pagan should merely be registered as a heathen haunt.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## SIMLA SUMMER RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

To-day was the second day of Simla Summer Races. With the exception of a few scratchings, the acceptances for this afternoon's racing was very good. The attendance was large and it proved another good day for punters who managed to spot the winners in almost all the events. A card of eight events was provided and the favourites managed to get home in most of them, the public being content to back them at any price. The following are the details :—

THE NOVICE HANDICAP—about 4½ furlongs

Mr Thurby's

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Company's steamer Delta 4779 tons Captain E P Martin sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Gisela 2640 tons Captain L Ivancich sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The steamer Fife 2494 tons Captain A Harrison arrived here yesterday from Cardiff May 1 with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Company's steamer Itinda 3397 tons Captain G J Goss, R N R arrived here on Tuesday evening from Rangoon May 6 via Coast ports with a general cargo and rice and 20 passengers.

The Rabaudo Line steamer Capri 2717 tons Captain P Figari arrived here yesterday from Hongkong May 13 with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 2508 tons Captain E G Becket, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Malda 1,250 tons Captain H W Bamber sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi &c with a general cargo and Miss Johnstone and 65 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 6th June should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones .....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr ..G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 7.

Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Brazilian .....2438 Showdon .....G Cotton & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Mackinnon.....T Morrison & Co
Clavegley .....2440 Keagh .....T Morrison & Co
Fife .....2494 Harrison .....
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallea.....555 Watt .....
Galavale .....2441 Scearf...W & A Graham & Co
Ismaila .....5381 Rose.....M M & Co
Itinda..... 3397 Goss .....M M & Co
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Mamaca.....805 Kaesmurin .....M M & Co
Marienfels.....3290 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Norkoowa .....1074 Hugo.....M M & Co
Queda .....4944 Archdeacon .....M M & Co
Shan Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....502 McBean .....A M Jiwanji & Co
Wardha.....2564 Davidson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Alexandra | 2484 | Waters | Dunkirk | 10-6 | T Morrison & Co |
| D & E Dargai | 2297 | Murray | Port Said for order | 10-6 | J M & Co |
| D & E Umta | 3492 | Phillips | Calcutta | 8-6 | M M & Co |
| F Bahadur | 2936 | Mackinnon | Calcutta | N F | T Morrison & Co |
| G Netravati | 699 | Fakeera | N F | N F | Bos N Co Ld |
| H Hekm | 753 | Eriksen | Bangkok | 8 6 | S F C & Co |
| K Baron Cawdar | 2761 | Fullerton | Dunkirk | 9-6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| M Killkerran | 2412 | Purdon | Dunkirk | 10-6 | J Mackintosh & Co |
| N Civilian | 4534 | Lord | Liverpool | 13-6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| O Naseri | 912 | Wats n | Jeddah | 10-6 | B & P S N Co |
| P Daylight (ship) | 3598 | Byde | Baltimore | 10-6 | S Oil Co |
| Q Belle of France | 2439 | Cargill | Calcutta | N F | M M & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Culna | 3963 | Farquharson | Antwerp | 10-6 | M M & Co |
| 3 R Rubattino | 2619 | Mancini | Genoa | 15-6 | Rubattino Line |
| 4 Colombo Maru | 2920 | Sister | Kobe | 16-5 | N Y Kaisha |
| 5 Maahona | 2605 | Isbisler | Antwerp | 17-6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 6 Massilia | 3250 | Browne | Liverpool | 9-6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 7 Clan Sinclair | 3220 | Smith | Antwerp | 20-6 | J F & Co |
| 8 Gransbergen | 3157 | Goot | Rotterdam | 14-6 | T Morrison & Co |
| 9 Neuenfels | 3541 | Denker | Hamburg | 13-6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 10 Caledonia | 3429 | Hayward | London | 17-6 | P & O Co |
| 14 Linga | 951 | Rothwell | Karachi | 9-6 | M M & Co |
| 16 Stagpool | 2991 | Campbell | Marseilles | 21-6 | W & A Graham & Co |

Offside N

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Palamcotta | 2237 | Diamond | Durban | 15-6 | M M & Co |
| Mohammadi | 1252 | Geddie | Mauritius | 7-6 | B & P S N Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahadur | 829 | Ahmed | N F | N F | B'S S N Co Ld |
| Courland | 760 | Ebrahim | N F | N F | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Saharmati | 944 | Ahmed | N F | N F | Bo S N Co Ld |

### ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Itinda | Goss | Rangoon, May 6 |
| 7 | Capri | Figari | H'kong, May 13 |
| | Fife | Harrison | Cardiff, May 1 |

### DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Delta | Martin | Shanghai, &c |
| | Gisela | Ivancich | Calcutta, &c |
| | Malda | Bamber | Persian Gulf, &c |
| | Clan Forbes | Secket | Dunkirk |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Norkoowa, for Mauritius, &c.
" Claverley, for Antwerp, &c.
" Capri, for China, &c
" a Salsetta, for London.
a To arrive.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, left Trieste on the 5th instant and is due here on the 23rd instant and the same Co's steamer Africa, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 7th instant. The same steamer Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 7th instant.

### ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "India," June 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "India," with the English mails of the 26th May, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Nowat, Dr A G and Mrs — Westmacott, Mr F
Orton, 2nd Lt J O C

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bartholomew, Capt — Macleod, Hon N C
Desai, Mr B J — Macry, Rev Father A
Dewar, Mr J D — Obdedar, Mr G N
[illegible]haw, Mr F E — Scott, Sir B
[illegible]ie, Mr M R and Mrs — Velinker, Mr S G
[illegible]ie, Mr D F and Mrs

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

[illegible], Mr C W — Strangman, Hon F J
[illegible], Mr D — Wadia, Mr R D N
Grimstone, Col R E

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Cruden, Mr W A — Heuchoz, Mr W
Fawcett, Mr C — Wace, Lt M

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 8th June.

439. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 4, 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday 22nd and Sunday 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

440. The Miniature range, Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 on Tuesday 8th, Saturday 10th Thursday 15th and Saturday 24th instant.

Hours—8th and 24th 7 to 9 a m
Hours—10th and 15th 2 to 5 p m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain
Adjt. B. V. R.


STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey, 125 deg. | 4 0 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins). | 3 10 0 | per two tins. |
| Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins). | 3 10 0 | do. |
| do. 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 0 0 | per 8 gallons |
| Camel 125 deg. (in tins) | 3 10 0 | per two tins |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

"O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

*Bombay Gazette.*

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT
CORONATION ARTICLES.
By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[ The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20, 27 and June 3.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey : Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 8th June, 1911.


### FRUIT-GROWING IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE extent to which fruit cultivation is pursued all over the British Empire was well exemplified in Dr. John McCall's paper, recently read before the Royal Society of Arts. The learned doctor might have extended the scope of his paper without fatiguing his audience, but he explained how, having worried himself exceedingly over the best way of grappling with the large question he had been asked to treat, and having read all available fruit literature from the disastrous treatment of the apple-tree in the Garden of Eden to the present day, he rejected it as unsuited to the Society of Arts, and adopted the severely statistical line of illustration as likely to convey a more concrete idea of what the Empire does in the growing of fruit and its distribution all over the world. This plan certainly has the advantage of a bed-rock foundation and of what looks like fact, even if it does not deal in the romantic and picturesque. The record of the thousands and millions of apples, pears, oranges, peaches and all the rest plucked and sent packing about the universe, should be enough to fill the mind of an audience and moreover make their mouths water for such luxuries. Dr. McCall pointed out how the people of some countries, wiser in their generation than many others, consider fruit a necessary item in the daily food supply, for its pleasant use helps them to defy the physician and the nasty drugs of his pharmacopœia. Fruit farming, he dubbed, as quite an aristocratic occupation, and if to this be added that it can be made a highly profitable one, what greater recommendation can any industry require? In Tasmania, of which Dr. McCall is the Agent-General, a profit of £40 per acre is possible in apple-growing. A well-managed orchard of 25 acres will thus ensure an income of £1,000 a year. The trade in this fruit has so increased of late that it tempts steamer after steamer, large and small, to call at Hobart, the capital. Quantities of the fruit are shipped and thus become the nucleus of other substantial trading. Dr. McCall places fruit-growing next after wheat and wool among land industries. Tasmania was, it seems, the first country to try the effect of cold storage in the transport of fruit by long sea journeys, and though there is no doubt that fruit thus carried loses some of its pristine perfection, it is still wholesome and welcomed when it reaches distant markets.

Victoria, one of the most go-ahead of the Australian colonies, has gone in largely far reclaiming and irrigating its great loamy wastes where tropical and subtropical fruits can flourish. A dried-fruit trade is springing up there, as well as the cultivation of fruits of the temperate zone, such as apples and nuts. Victoria makes wine, worth in a year more than half a million sterling. Canada does a large trade in apples, growing over 18 million bushels yearly, British Columbia, which a few years ago did not produce enough for its own consumption, is now exporting excellent fruit on an extensive scale. New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland revel in tons of grapes, in every fruit of the citrus tribe, in dried fruits ; and make besides hundreds of thousands of gallons of wine, tens of thousands of gallons of brandy, and South Australia turns out besides 16,164 gallons of olive oil. Western Australia is not yet up to the mark of the other provinces, but it grows grapes and already makes large measures of wine from them. Australians deserve much credit for enterprise, for the fruits they cultivate so well are not indigenous, but have been carefully acclimatised. They have now under vines 60,000 acres, which even in 1907-8 produced over four million gallons of wine besides grapes for direct consumption. The value of Australian orchards in that year was one million sterling. Even in the northern parts of the island, were settlement is only just being attempted, Chinese growers, who are never easily deterred, grow the finest pinesapples, as well as our old friends the paw-paw, mango, cocoanut, lime orange and banana, while the passion-fruit and the mulberry flourish. In South Africa grapes are still the principal fruit, though a more varied list is being encouraged by the Government and peaches, plums, apricots, pine-apples and many tropical species are now cultivated. Indian fruit we are familiar with, but it is somewhat of a surpise to learn that India, Ceylon and Burma, including their garden crops and vegetables, have between them 5,036,374 of the total of 6,302,917 acres under fruit in the British Empire. India, with her hills, mountains and plains, could grow every variety of fruit and grow it well, but enterprise is not a marked feature of the Indian fruit-farmer. Much has been done for years past to cultivate the fruits of temperate climates in its northern heights, but there remains a colossal work still to be accomplished in this direction and in improving the tropical varieties, none of which have ever yet attained the degree of excellence reached centuries ago under Portuguese missionaries by the mango, a solid excellence that it retains to this day.

The banana, which now goes to Great Britain and Europe, from Jamaica and the Canary Isles, is daily becoming a more indispensable article of food. This humble fruit has spelt regeneration for Jamaica and rescued it from the deplorable economic depression in which that island was sunk. The trade in bananas, set up by the co-operation of the Imperial and Jamaican Governments, now supports a fortnightly steamer service, taking every time a minimum cargo of 20,000 bunches of bananas to Great Britain. The export value in 1907-8 already amounted to over a million sterling and of Jamaican oranges to £77,105. In England the price of the banana is so low, that the poorest can indulge in this wholesome fruit. What the foster mother of all these countries does in fruit culture sounds little enough when compared to the big cyphers of her expanding colonies. Apples, pears, cherries, plums, strawberries and all other small berries cover 335,177 acres, and though the industry keeps growing it cannot be said to be more profitable, for imported water-borne fruit comes so cheaply from countries thousands of miles away that the native grower is not encouraged to lay out more money in orchards or fruit farms. The United Kingdom bought from outside for home consumption in 1908, 230,000 tons of fruit for which £3,750,000 was paid. This import consisted only of the fruit indigenous to the country. Dried fruit and tropical varieties must have cost almost as much again. Connected with fruit are many other industries, such as jam-making, wine-production and hosts of smaller trades as, for instance, the weaving of baskets, the making of bottles and tins for the despatch of the fruit, the shaping of wooden cases and barrels for the larger sorts.

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

THE foreigners in Japan consider the aspersions cast upon them in an article in the *National Geographic Review*, so serious, that the other day the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade held a special meeting to protest. The article complained of was entitled "Race Prejudice in the Far East" and was attributed to Mr. Melville E. Stone of the Associated Press of New York. A British merchant and a German were the speakers and the portions of Mr. Stone's article to which exception is taken are somewhat startling reading : Mr. Stone alleged that according to "a Harvard graduate who is now Minister of the Japanese Crown," "hen Perry came here, and Townsend Harris followed him and made the first treaty with Japan, it was stipulated that we (the Japanese) should give them ground for their Legations and their Consulate compounds. We did so. We gave them ground in Yokohama for their Consulates. Merchants and traders followed, and we gave them ground also for their shops. The British and the Russians and other European nations came in, and we gave them like concessions." Well, as time went on, the village grew into a city. Sir Henry Parkes, the British Minister, asked for ground in Yokohama for a race-track. They cautiously suggested that horse racing was said to be wicked by the European missionaries. But he insisted, and they gave him the ground. Then they were asked for ground for a social club for the foreigners, and gave them a plot on the sea-front, the finest piece of land in the city. Later, they wanted to play cricket and football, and finally golf. They gave them ground for this. As the city grew, this cricket field was so surrounded by buildings that it was practically in the centre of the town. 'Understand, all this ground was donated.' Last year the Japanese suggested they could use the cricket field, and offered to give in place of it a field in the suburbs. As railways had been built meanwhile, the new field would soon be even more accessible than the old one was when given. The foreigners demurred, and proposed to sell the old field, and with the purchase money they would secure a new ground. Finally, it was compromised by paying for their improvements and furnishing them a new field with like improvements free of cost. The question of taxation arose. Yokohama had grown to be a city of 300,000 inhabitants, with millions of dollars invested in buildings owned by foreigners. The Japanese asked no taxes on the ground they had donated to them, but they did think it fair that they should pay taxes on their buildings. They said no, that everywhere in the West the buildings went with the ground. The Japanese submitted the question to the Americans ; but they dodged the issue, saying they would do whatever the others did. Then under the law of extra-territorality they were compelled to leave the decision to the British Consul, and he decided against the donors. The case has now gone to the Hague Court."

The statements are however untrue. There was no stipulation in Townsend Harris' first treaty of 1857 or in his definitive treaty of 1858, that the Japanese should give ground for their Legations and their Consulate compounds. There was no such stipulation or anything remotely resembling it in either of the treaties. Moreover, the statement that "we gave them ground in Yokohama for their Consulates" is untrue. The ground was not given. It was leased at an annual rental, the same as all other building sites in the foreign settlements were. There were no gifts of ground, either to the British or to the Russians or to any other European nations. The ground was not given or "donated;" it was leased to the merchants and traders at a yearly rental which was then and for many years afterwards highly profitable to the Japanese Government. Neither the race ground, nor the plot on the sea front for the social club were given or donated. From the very outset it was stipulated that rent should be paid for the race-course and this stipulation has been carried out. Then Mr. Stone writes : "When I tell you that in the light of this history no native Japanese gentleman has ever been permitted to enter the club-house or the grand stand of the race-track or to play upon the cricket field, perhaps you will understand why there is some feeling against foreigners in Yokohama." The facts are that the Japanese Emperor has in the past on several occasions graciously honoured the Nippon Race Club meetings with his presence ; that the Imperial Princes still do so ; that the patrons of the Club are their Imperial Highnesses Princes Fushimi, Arisugawa and Kanin ; that on the Permanent and Executive Committees of the Club are His Excellency the Governor of this Ken, His Honour the Mayor of Yokohama, the Secretary of the Kencho and the Manager of one of the large Japanese Banks ; and that at least half of the horses now racing under the Club's flag are owned by Japanese members of this Nippon Race Club.

LATE MR. HATHORNTHWAITE.

THE late Mr. James Hathornthwaite, who has died just as he was completing his sixty-sixth year, was well-known in Bombay as a distinguished educationist and a mathematician of great ability, who did much to impart a taste for his favourite study to many young men here. He passed as one of the wranglers from St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was a pupil of the famous mathematician, Dr. Isaac Todhunter, whose works he introduced later in the Bombay University as mathematical text-books. He entered the Bombay Educational Department in October 1872 as Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, and continued in that post for all the twenty-eight years that he remained in the service. This was somewhat remarkable, when many of his contemporaries in the service shifted from one college to another or gave up professorial work altogether and became Educational Inspectors in order to rise to the higher grades of the service. Mr. Hathornthwaite's lot was at the beginning of his career cast at Elphinstone College and he preferred throughout to stick to his mathematical chair there and sacrified more rapid promotion by declining the allurements of the Inspector's post. Mr. Edward Giles, who joined the service a year later, also as one of the professors of Elphinstone College, rose after only 24 years' service to the highest rung in the educational ladder of the province and became Director of Public Instruction in 1897, chiefly because early in his career he had thrown up the professor's chair for the peripatetic as well as promising lot of Inspector. In 1894 Mr. Hathornthwaite became Principal of the Elphinstone College, still retaining his old chair of mathematics, which he only resigned when he had to retire under the inexorable fifty-five years rule in 1900. Two of his predecessors in the principalship of the Elphinstone College, Mr. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield and Mr. William Wordsworth, a grandson of the famous poet, still survive him, though Mr. R. G. Oxenham, whom he immediately succeeded in 1894, is long dead. Another of the principals of the premier college was Sir Alexander Grant, who distinguished himself as a great Aristotelian scholar and as Principal of the Elinburgh University after his retirement from Bombay. Mr. Michael MacMillan, who succeeded in 1900 when Mr. Hathornthwaite retired, is at present on the staff of the Birmingham University. Mr. Hathornthwaite naturally took great interest in University affairs and was for long on its governing board. He was also for a year in 1888 Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

THE design for the new India postage stamps of King George is now under preparation at Home.

THE Bank of Madras rate of interest is reduced one per cent., and the present rate is six per cent.

IT is understood that, following the precedent of the two previous occasions, Delhi Durbar Medals will be struck for distribution next December.

THE Governor of Madras, accompanied by the members of his Council and the General Officer Commanding the Southern Army, will attend Divine Service at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, at 11 a. m., on the 22nd instant. All officers of His Majesty's Service, Civil, Naval and Military, are invited to attend.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA will not be in London for any of the Coronation festivities, but will go to Sandringham or Windsor—probably the former—and will not be back again at Marlborough House until the Coronation period is over.

THE Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines contains the following as the correct figures relating to the output of coal in British India during the year 1910 :—Bengal, 10,777,3 6 tons ; Central Provinces, 220,437 tons; Punjab, 49,189 tons; Eastern Bengal and Assam. 297,094 tons; Baluchistan, 43,600 tons; North Western Frontier Province, 90 tons; totals 11,387,716 tons.

THE following is one of the persistent rumours, says *Mox* in *Capital*, that are floating about official circles :—*On dit* that Sir Edward Baker is likely to retire immediately after all the functions connected with the King's Coronation ceremonies in India are over. Sir Charles Bayley, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Lancelot Hare, is to go to the United Provinces as Lieutenant-Governor. The present officiating Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Porter, will continue to act until then. Sir John Hewett is to be come the first Governor of the two Bengals.

## THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, MAY 19.

GERMAN DIET ELECTIONS.

IT seems almost certain that the general Parliamentary elections in Germany will not take place before January, 1912. Nevertheless all parties are already now busily engaged in making detailed preparations for the electioneering campaign. Almost every constituency is already acquainted with the candidates who will stand for the contest six months hence as representatives of the various groups of parties that have a chance of gaining a majority. The principal interest of the elections will centre around the questions whether the Social Democrats will score the crushing victory anticipated by their leaders. Their tactics are, however, calculated to obliterate the very issue of the struggle.

To begin with, the Social Democrats have decided to nominate a candidate of their own for every one of the 397 parliamentary districts. They know very well that they have no chance whatever in about three-fourths of the polls. But their aged leader Herr Bebel has assented to this apparent waste of the party funds, because he considers it more important to be able to boast of the large increase of voters for his comrades than to throw in the weight of many followers in the parliamentary divisions. Already now the party sees its glory in the fact that of the 13 million voters in the German 'Empire three and a quarter millions threw into the ballot box a ticket for a Socialist. It is true the party lost about 40 of the seats formerly occupied in the Diet and was reduced to little more than one-half of its old strength. But the leaders find consolation in the comparison of the numbers of votes in their favour. By nominating a candidate everywhere they came to an aggregate of 3 1-4 millions instead of 3 millions four years previously. Now they count on full four million votes, and there is no reason why they should not reach that figure. The new burdens laid on the population by the financial reform of 1909 will induce many to go with the Socialists by way of protest, especially where there is no danger that the seat will be lost to their own party by such a demonstration. Therefore we should not be in the least surprised, if the Social Democrats will come out as the party backed by four millions of voters.

Nor can it be doubted that they will regain many seats lost in 1907, and conquer a few more from the other parties. Indeed, the expectations of their adversaries are already so pessimistic, that we read of 120 and even 150 seats falling to the Socialists in the next elections. We are sure that these fears are exaggerated. As matters stand, they may at the outset get from 60 to 70 seats in the first polling and may have 100 candidates second in the list, so that they have another chance in the final heat. But then the situation will be already changed. Frightened by the new ascendancy of Socialism all other parties will stand together in the decisive polling. Even the most advanced Radicals will prefer to vote for the hated Conservative rather than for the obstructive elements of public life. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that the number of seats occupied by Socialists in the new Diet will be below ninety.

Even that we consider a remarkable practical success. For in 1907, there were only 43 Socialists returned, and even now, after the numerous by-elections under favourable circumstances for them they count only 52. Therefore, ninety Socialistic seats in the new Diet would mean an increase by more of two-thirds of their present number.

Of the losers in the game, the largest party will be least concerned. The Ultramontane Centre has in the Roman Catholic parts of Germany, so many reliable constituencies, that even under the most unfavourable circumstences it has nothing to fear. The real question is, whether the Liberals will suffer most from the ascendancy of the Socialists or whether the Conservatives will be directly affected. The answer upon this question depends on the harmonious co-operation of the two wings of German Liberalism. If the National-Liberals and the Progressionists keep up their understanding that they ought to help each other, they may fairly hope to gain as many seats from the Conservatives as they are sure to lose to the Socialists. For in the industrial West of Germany, where the old strongholds of Liberalism are situated, the workman form such a majority, that the Socialists have good chances. In the centre of Germany and in the East, the United Liberals may, however, make their losses. It would ultimately be the Conservative Party that is likely to suffer most from the result of the forthcoming elections.

FIRST YEAR OF THE GERMAN EXCISE DUTY ON BRANDY.

By the Brandy Act of July 15th, 1909, it was expected to increase the Revenue of the Empire by about 4 1-2 millon pounds. Now that the statistics of the first year are at hand, we see that there is only an increase of 1-4 millions, compared with the previous year. Although the crops of 1909, were quite equal to those of 1908, the manufacture of German brandy fell from 4 1-4 million hectolitres of pure alcohol to less than 3 2-3 millions. Many distilleries have given up business altogether ; the others have considerably reduced their production.

On closer inspection of the long array of figures published in the "Quarterly Review" of the Statistical Office, we find the change very satisfactory from a national and economic point of view. For the whole falling off in the consumption of alcohol is accounted for by the reduced drink bill of the nation. Instead of 2,65 million hectolitres in 1908-9, the Germans drank only 1,78 millions in 1909-10. That means, the consumption of brandy fell per head of the population from 4,2 litres in 1908-9 to only 2, 8 litres in in 1909-10. and if we go ten years back, the reduction per capita is still more considerable. The explanation of this phenomenon is to be found in three causes. Firstly, the enhanced price of brandy naturally restricted the consumption. Secondly, the temperance movement is rapidly gaining ground in the lower classes. Thirdly, the Social Democratic party has declared a general boycott on brandy, in order to dissappoint the expectations of the agrarian distillers. Most likely the order was well obeyed by the German Socialists, and we ought to give them full credit for the happy result. On the other hand the use of alcohol for industrial purposes shows a further increase. It rose from 1,48 to 1,88 million hectolitres in one year. That is principally due to the growing popularity of the incandescent spirit lamp, which gives a very steady white light, spreads no head and wants less attendance and cleaning than the kerosene oil lamp.

We need not fear that by the shortage of the production of alcohol, the growers of potatoes will suffer. For there is a larger demand by the manufactories of starch and by cattle growers. The new methods of drying up the nutrituous parts of the potato allows also to store it away for any length of time and to send it cheaply to greater distances than before.

THE END OF THE BERLIN THEATRICAL SEASON.

This year we are glad to say the theatrical season has not been so barren of events and successes as in the last few years. We are sure that at least three experiences of the new ending season will be remembered for a long time. It is satisfactory that in all these cases the pathetic and serious drama scored it over all competition. Two of these successes are due to the energy of one man, viz., Herr Reinhardt, Director of the German Theatre. It was his idea to give a performence of a classical tragedy of Sophocles in a Circus, and there can be no doubt that this experiment of putting the "King Oedipus" in the stage marked an epoch in modern histrionic enterprise. Not only in the provincial capitals of Germany, the example was followed ; but Herr Reinhardt was invited to repeat his performance in London, Vienna, Stockholm and St. Petersburg. Everywhere the effect was quite overwhelming. His style of enlivening the old classical piece by the most impressive movements of the masses acting as a second chorus and by the intense interest taken by the populace in the vicissitudes of the plot was well calculated to inspire the audience with the grandeur of the heroic deeds on the stage. Whether the genuine pathos of the Greek drama was not impaired by this noisy by-work, is another question. At any rate the effect was strong enough to overrule all critical objections of the philologists.

The second merit of the resourceful Director of the German Theatre was the performance of the second part of Goethe's "Faustus." We cannot but admire the laboriousness and skill of the stage manager who gave us the phantastic scenes of this symbolic drama and the earnestness of the audience that had strength enough to sit from five to twelve without any sign of fatigue. Some incomparable scenes of the grand play came out with wonderful clearness ; but there are long passages of the dialogue that are heard rather than listened to, because they are [illegible] of thought and too frosty of sentiment. But the public was delighted, and not a few admirers of Goethe think that they have now cracked the hard nut of this most complicated creation of the aged poet.

Quite different was the third event of the season : the tragedy "Faith and Home" by the Austrian poet Schoenherr. There is nothing of unusual stagery that may account for the great effect. On the contrary, we are treated to the simple scenes of every day's life. The poet introduces us to the troubles and sorrows of Austrian Protestants who, after the reconsolidation of the Roman Catholic Church in the time of the Council of Trent 1563 were compelled to leave home in order to save their religious persuasion. The most sincere love of a beautiful home and the fervent ardour of religious zeal are struggling for predominance, until in the end, religion proves to be the more powerful spring of action. For fifty days running the theatre was overcrowded by appreciative audiences. About the poetic merits of this "Tragedy of a nation," there was no unanimity of opinion ; many people tracing the unquestionable effect back to the subject-lesson of the plot. Be that as it may, we cannot deny that Schoenherr does not give us individual characters of that clear style we are used to form the masterpieces of Shakespeare, Schiller and Goethe. Instead we get impersonations of rather common types ; his dramatics personals are average people placed into embarassing situations. There is an equal level of commonplace morality stretched out for them, and they just pass the average mark of Christian sincerity while undergoing too severe a trial.

It seems as though the public is at length craving for that simple diet prepared by Herr Schoenherr. We had elaborate works of overstrained psychological problems like "the Rats" by Gerhard Hauptmann ; but they fell flat and were severely criticized as artificial flowers of stage-land. What the public now takes a fancy to, are situations of strong pathos and important conflicts of duties, and Schoenherr's first production was the occasion for bringing this change of interest to light.

L. ASCH.

### MATHERAN NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 5.

WE are seeing the conclusion of a satisfactory Matheran season, the rains have come, but local authorities state that they will be succeeded by a break. The light rains, some of them only localised to portions of the hill, have cooled the air and refreshed the vegetation : insect life is abundantly in evidence and likewise the vocal exercises of the frogs. There has been a small influx of visitors who have fled from the last few oppressive days preceding the monsoon ; and several who have been through the season have departed.

The Archdeacon of Bombay preached his final sermon here yesterday evening, a sympathetic congregation being painfully alive to the fact that the only portion of the roof which was defective during the heavy downpour of rain was that which was immediately over the pulpit.

On Wednesday last as the result of the collection of a substantial fund on Empire Day, through the efforts of Mr. Mulji and the Hon. Mr. Abdul Husein, the children of the vernacular school were assembled, and each received a gift of clothing and sweetmeats, the distribution being made by Mrs. Gordon Tucker. Mr. Mulji gave an account of the raising of the fund, and the Superintendent in reply congratulated Mr. Mulji on the way in which it had been decided to commemorate the birthday of the great Queen, and hoped that Empire Day would be celebrated in the same practical manner every year.

On Friday the tennis match between the Parsis and Europeans was played on the European Gymkhana ground before a large audience. Messrs. F. C. Batliwala and A. J. Wadia played for the former, and Mr. Clarke and Capt. Tarr, I.M.S., for the latter. The Parsis had the best of the contest throughout, winning by 6—2 and 6—1. Valuable cups were presented by Mr. R. D. Tata and Sheik Abdul Rehman which, at the request of Dr. Pavri, were handed over to the winners by Mrs. Gordon Tucker.

On Saturday the King's Birthday was celebrated by an "At Home" at The Mount, when most of the Hill visitors were present, the clerk of the weather being especially kind in postponing the rain until just after the party broke up.

Sunday was not without its bustle and enjoyment. An attractive and interesting function was arranged for the evening, mainly by the enthusiasm of that great lover of sport Dr. M. E. Pavri, in the shape of a cricket match between Parsi ladies and gentlemen. The match was played out with great spirit in the presence of a large gathering and under a threatening sky. It ended as usual. The male cricketers were completely outclassed in all the departments of the game—their defeat being largely attributable to their "right hand" having been compelled to lose its cunning and their left hand being furnished with bats of only one dimension—sticks—whereas their fair antagonists were armed with full-sized bats. It must also be said in fairness that the win of the weaker vessels was also largely due to their skill with the bat and ball, especially of Miss Tehmina Framji Mehta, who was the undoubted heroine of the contest, and carried off the first-prize for the best bowling and batting performance. Sir Pherozshah and Lady Mehta was "At Home" to the spectators and players on the occasion. Unfortunately this pleasant affair had to be hastily and confusedly wound up owing to the heavens carrying out their threat—a smart shower damping the spirits of the assembly and depriving us of the excellent refreshments. It has contin

## THE PREMIERS AT BRISTOL.

### MMUNICATIONS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

### Complaint of Suez Canal Charges.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

he Dominion Premiers were given a great tion on arriving at Bristol. General Botha Sir Joseph Ward delivered impromptu ches to the awaiting crowds. General ha signed the roll of freemen.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Bristol Chamber of Commerce, last ning, gave a dinner in honour of the ial Premiers.

In a speech, Sir Joseph Ward dwelt on the sity for cheap communications within the re. He described the Suez Canal charges extortionate.

General Botha claimed that South Africa d proved herself worthy of the trust of a constitution. She had complete con- ence and attachment to the Motherland. e white races had reciprocally extended hand of friendship, and would never let go again.

## NEW GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO.

### epressive Measures Adopted.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

American correspondents report that the visional Government of Mexico is adopting pressive measures to ensure complete surren- r. They shot the governor of a town for sing to surrender, and twenty-eight per- in another district were also shot.

## FIGHTING ROUND FEZ.

### eckless Charge of Moorish Horsemen.

TANGIER, JUNE 7.

General Moinier's Column, while operating in the country round Fez, was attacked at Ras Elma, on the 2nd inst., by swarms of Moorish horsemen, who charged, in the face of heavy rifle and mitrailleuse fire, to within a hundred yards of the French lines, only retiring when decimated. The fight lasted eight hours.

The French lost a Surgeon-Major and three legionaries killed, and thirteen wounded. The Moorish loss was heavy.

### A Mining Expedition.

BERLIN, JUNE 7.

The German Legation at Tangier has been instructed to investigate the circumstances of the expulsion of an expedition representing Mannesmann mining interests from Dabdu, by the French.

## SECOND POLO TEST MATCH.

### Two of the English Team Recalled.

NEW YORK, JUNE 6.

The second polo test match has again been postponed owing to rain.

Captain Cheape and Mr. Elwards have received cables from Lord Kitchener, who is commanding the Coronation troops, that they must sail on Saturday. Unless the weather mends speedily, it is possible that only one more match may be played between the present teams. The absence of Captain Cheape and Mr. Edwards will then seriously reduce the prospects of the Englishmen winning the rubber.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7.

It is stated that the second polo match will be played to-day, whatever the weather. If the Englishmen win, they will play the final on Saturday, and sail by the "Mauretania" on Wednesday. If they lose, they will sail on Saturday.

## THE CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The vine-growers marched into Bar-sur-Aube yesterday evening, but found all the roads occupied by troops, and dispersed.

## LORD MILNER'S HEALTH.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Lord Milner has undergone a slight operation, which was quite successful. His Lordship has gone to Ems.

## S. S. "RIAZAN" REFLOATED.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

A Lloyd's message, from Nagasaki, states that the steamer "Riazan" has been floated and has arrived there safely.

## JEDDAH FREE FROM PLAGUE.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Jeddah has been declared clean.

## CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Northamptonshire beat Leicestershire at Leicester, by five wickets.

## ADMIRAL TOGO AND COUNT NOGI.

### Arrival in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Admiral Togo and General Nogi have arrived in the "Kama Maru." A naval attache met the distinguished visitors at Tilbury, while they were received at St. Pancras by the Japanese Ambassador and the personnel of the Embassy.

## McGILL UNIVERSITY.

### Further Grant for Medical Building.

MONTREAL, JUNE 7.

Earl Grey, opening the new medical building of the McGill University, mentioned that Lord Strathcona had given a further £10,000 to complete the equipment.

## YACHT RACING FESTIVAL.

### The Kaiser Offers a Cup.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The German Emperor has given a cup to be competed for at the festival of the International Yacht Racing at Spithead on August 7th, leaving King George to fix the class which shall compete. It has been decided that this shall be a nineteen metre class.

## THE MISSING AVIATOR.

### Torpedo Boats Search for Lieut. Bague.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

No news has been heard of Lieutenant Bague. Torpedo boats are out searching for him.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

It is feared that Lieutenant Bague has perished in the sea.

NICE, JUNE 7.

A fisherman near the Garoupe lighthouse states that he saw a monoplane trying to return to land and pitching heavily. When he looked again it had disappeared and he thought it must have sunk.

## PURGING THE RACECOURSE

### Sir George Clarke's Action Commended.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

"Old Indian," writing to the *Times*, quotes the opinion of a well-known Indian gentleman as to the demoralizing influence of the Calcutta racecourse upon the young Bengalee, and adds that all friends of India will welcome Sir George Clarke's action recently and wish that the Governors of other provinces may be strong enough to follow his example.

## MR. TAFT'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

### Mr. Roosevelt's Full Support.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7.

President Taft has been assured of Mr. Roosevelt's unqualified endorsement of his Presidential campaign in 1912 and also that Mr. Roosevelt will on no account allow himself to be nominated.

## MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR.

### Arrival in England.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Maharajah of Bikanir has arrived. The Duke of Manchester and others met His Highness at the Victoria Station.

## IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### New Secretary Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The following Press Communique is issued :—

His Excellency the Viceroy has decided to appoint Mr. W. H. H. Vincent of the Indian Civil Service, a District and Sessions Judge in Bengal, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson, I.C.S., when he retires at the end of September next. Preparatory to his taking up the duties as Secretary, Mr. Vincent will be placed on deputation in the Legislative Department for a period of three months.

## EROSION AT GOALUNDO.

### Railway Station in Danger.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

Owing to the erosion of the river bank at Goalando, it is anticipated that the station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway will have to be abandoned and the Railway have secured a site at Faridpur and are building ghats and bungalows, strengthening lines and bridges and laying down new lines. The river cut away the bank at Goalando so badly last year and the same thing is feared this year, hence it has become necessary to change to Faridpur about the middle of July next and all preparations are in progress to meet any emergency.

## MOSLEM UNIVERSITY CHARTER

### No Sanction yet Accorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7,

The following Press Communique is issued in the Education Department :—

The statements which have appeared in the press to the effect that the grant of a Charter to the Moslem University has been sanctioned provisionally on a sum of 25 lakhs of rupees being deposited in a bank for the purpose, are incorrect. The whole question is under consideration.

## KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

### Proposed Presentation of a Jewel.

### VALUABLE CASKETS NOT WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

Sir Subramania Iyer has made a suggestion that in memory of the historic ceremony at Delhi next winter, a beautiful jewel should be presented to the Emperor as an humble offering of United India, with the prayer that it should form an inseparable appendant to the Imperial Crown and should be worn even in the United Kingdom.

The *Hindu* remarks that the suggestion is superfluous and ill-timed at the present juncture.

The *Madras Mail* says that the proposal is not one that could be adopted with advantage.

SIMLA JUNE 7.

*The News of India* understands that the King-Emperor has just cabled his wishes that all public bodies who will present addresses in India should not expend money on valuable caskets to enclose such. If these monies were devoted to charitable purposes Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress will be more gratified. His Majesty further directs that all addresses should be joint addresses to the King and Queen.

## MYSORE BIRTHDAY WEEK.

### Durbar at the Palace.

### STATE PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 7.

The birthday week in Mysore opened to-day and the capital is full of guests, including many European officials and non-official gentlemen and ladies who are partaking of the hospitality of H H. the Maharaja.

The proceedings opened this morning with a Indian Durbar at the Palace at which all the Mysore officials and leading people paid homage to His Highness. The assembly was a brilliant one. Both the Maharajah and the Yuvaraj received the congratulations and acknowledgment of their subjects.

The weather is cloudy and cool with occasional light drizzlings.

MYSORE, JUNE 7.

The actual birthday anniversary celebrations to-day were terminated with a grand procession which started from the Palace at 5 p.m. and, after going through the main streets of the city, arrived at Government House. Here a big review was held by torch-light and H. H. the Maharaja, after receiving congratulations from his European friends, returned in procession to the Palace about 6 p.m. The Yuvaraj accompanied the Maharajah in the procession which was gorgeous in its mixed Oriental and Occidental character.

The Maharajah's all State troops took part, three Battalions of British Infantry, two regiments of local service cavalry, two squadrons of the Imperial Service Cavalry, Body Guards, camels elephants, horses, etc, all marching past.

Huge crowds lined the streets at every point of vantage and accorded enthusiastic cheers to to the Maharajah as he passed along the route.

## Y. M. C. A. IN RANGOON.

### Rapid Progress Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 7.

At the Dalhousie Street premises of the Y. M. C. A., a very largely attended reception was held last night in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Barton.

Mr. Cooke, President of the Association, in introducing the guests of the evening, spoke of the good work done by the General Secretary in the past. Mr. Barton replied, expressing pleasure in being with them, and dwelt on the unity and co-operation of absolute trust in their leaders. He guaranteed that the community pledged themselves earnestly to achieve success. They would, in the next few years, be an independent and powerful body and would prove to the Government that they did not need to be dependent on them any longer. As showing an instance of the first year's labours, they had only a few hundred rupees to start with, At the close of the second year, the balance rose to four thousand rupees. The members increased considerably in number, and at the close of the third year they had a balance of eighteen thousand rupees. Now after three years, they had amassed a balance of nearly forty thousand rupees. Despite expenditure, their funds were still in a healthy condition. They had also started a mutual fund by which they were able to help widows and destitute families. This fund had capital to the extent of seventeen thousand rupees. He congratulated Rangoon on being the premier centre where these activities were started.

## SEQUEL TO HOWRAH GANG CASE.

### Mother Prays for Allowance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A memorial has been submitted to Sir Edward Baker by the widowed-mother of Gharu Chunder Ghose, one of the accused in the Howrah Political Gang case. Charu was suffering from high fever when he was arrested and was seriously ill during the greater portion of the trial. He died two days before he was declared innocent by the Chief Justice, He was the only earning member of the family, and his mother prays for a compassionate allowance.

## JULLUNDAR-DOAB RAILWAY.

### Work to be Started at Once.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The Secretary of State has granted the necessary concession to the Southern Punjab Railway for the construction of the Jullundar-Doab Railway, and Mr. Bagley, Engineer-in-Chief is coming out almost immediately to begin construction work.

## SEVERE THUNDER-STORM AT HYDERABAD.

### Soldier Killed by Lightning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 7.

A terrific thunderstorm broke over Hyderabad last evening and rainfall recorded was 4·10 inches. A private named Downes of the 1st K. S. L. I. was struck by lightning and killed instantaneously at Trimulgherry.

## U. P. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

### Mahomedan Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

The Local Government has addressed a letter to all the commissioners of divisions on the question of securing the adequate representation of Mahomedans on the district and municipal boards. It refers to the report of the Royal Decentralisation Commission which called attention to the necessity for this, and to the danger of allowing undue predominance in any one class.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN COMMUNITIES.

The letter says : "The Lieutenant Governor has noticed with regret that the question of a separate representation on municipal and district boards has given rise to some ill-feeling between the two communities, and he is desirous of coming to a conclusion on the question whether this principle should be recognised by the election rules in force in these provinces. The letter invites figures and opinions on various points in connection with the question, e.g., statistics of the number of persons who would be qualified as electors, separately for Mahomedans and for Hindus, with a view to form an idea as to whether that system will give the Mahomedans a satisfactory proportion of the electorate."

The letter then states that if on general grounds it is finally decided that a separate electorate should be formed for Mahomedans, it will be necessary to decide principles on which the amount of representation to be given them shall be fixed. It is suggested as a basis of discussion that if separate electorates are approved, the proportion of total which would be reserved for Mahomedans shall be half as much again as the proportion, which Mahomedans bear to the total population in the area under consideration—thus, in the case of a municipality in which Mahomedans form eight per cent. of the population it might be said that twelve per cent. of seats would be reserved for them.

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

The letter goes on to say that if it is found that the tentative scheme for the property qualification of electors to the district boards will not give a sufficient number of Mahomedans, it will be necessary to consider whether special qualifications for Mahomedans should be fixed as was done in the case of the electorate to the Legislative Council. Further, the question is whether Mahomedans shall vote in the general electorate as well as for their own special members. It is pointed out that the problem is not so much to prevent double voting as to secure the adequate representation of important interests. If the Mahomedans are entirely confined to their own special constituencies, it is most probable that there will be no opportunity in future of testing the question whether the Mahomedans can secure adequate representation in a mixed electorate, and their participation in this seems desirable for that reason also.

## RINGS AND THEIR USE.

### Not Ornamental Only.

WHILE it is probable that rings were originally worn as mere ornaments, they were at an early stage of civilisation converted into articles of use. When few could read and fewer still could write, it was necessary for there to be some private seal attached to documents as a proof of their authenticity, and for this purpose a ring was worn, on the bevel of which the name, the title, or the hieroglyph of the owner was engraved.

In the tombs of Ancient Egypt, the earliest rings known to history are found. The finest and most costly are of pure gold and of simple design, but very massive, while the name of the owner is deeply cut on an oblong gold bezel. The lower classes had rings of silver, glass, bronze, or even clay with a glazed surface, the inscriptions on the latter being very often impressed, while the clay was still moist. Other rings have been found made of ivory, cornelian, and amber. Under the later dynasties a scarb was used in place of the bezel, which was so mounted as to allow it to revolve.

Signet rings were greatly in favour among the Greeks and were set as a rule with engraved gems. In Sparta a curious law was passed which forbade the use of any metal other than iron in their composition, but this law applied to Sparta only. There is now in the British Museum, an Etrurian ring which is formed of two minutely modelled lions whose bodies make the hoop, their paws holding a scarab engraved with a lion.

AMBASSADORS' PRIVILEGES.

In Rome, Ambassadors were the first allowed to wear, rings of gold, and then they might only be worn on State occasions. Next Senators, Consuls and Equites had the honour conferred upon them and so on until at length Justinian withdrew in its entirety the "jus annuli aurei."

Many fine examples of episcopal rings are in existence, owing to the custom of burying these rings with their owners. The ring was conferred with great solemnity upon the newly-made bishop at the same time as the crozier, and the Pontifical had a formula inserted especially for the ceremony. This ring was worn over the bishop's glove, generally on the forefinger of the right hand, but in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, bishops not infrequently wore several rings on the right hand, as well as a large jewel that was fixed in the back of each glove.

During the Middle Ages cramp rings were much worn as a preventative of that disease. Their healing power was derived from their being blessed by the king, for which a special form of service was used, and a great many rings were consecrated at one and the same time. Although this idea is a relic of the dark ages, it lingers in no uncertain fashion still, for the Mizpah rings of to-day, and others like them, claim the same virtue, and are sold by the gross. Posy rings, although of early date, are even yet occasionally met with, in the country especially. They are so called because of the "posy" engraved upon them; usually a doggerel verse or else some trite saying of the type beloved of the sentimental young women of all time, as "forget-me-not" and so on.

In the 17th century a somewhat morbid taste in rings was evinced by the custom of wearing memorial, or mourning, rings, bearing the name and date of the death of the departed. These were often of elaborate design, enamelled in black and white, and a pleasantly suggestive ring of this type, at one time very popular, was formed of two skeletons bent along the hoop, and holding a coffin on which the name and date was engraved.

THUMB RINGS.

Thumb rings, which must have been very ungainly and ugly, were worn from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, and in "Henry IV." Falstaff boasts that in his youth he was slim enough to "creep into any alderman's thumb ring"

For beauty of workmanship and design the rings of Benvenuto Cellini are unparalleled. The hoops are made of gold, richly chased, and the beautifully modelled grotesque figures, or caryatides, are most skilfully and elaborately decorated with coloured enamels. Frequently the stones in these rings are very fine, but it is not at all out of the common for the setting to be worth several times the value of the gem it was fashioned to hold.

To speak of poison rings at once conjures up thoughts of Lucrezia Borgia and her gentle methods of eliminating those of her entourage whom she considered undesirable ; but these rings were used by several far greater though less notorious, than she. Hannibal killed himself by means of a poison ring. Demosthenes possessed one ; and it is recorded by Pliny that when Crassus had stolen the treasure from beneath the throne of Capitoline Jupiter, the guardian of the shrine, broke the gem of his ring in his mouth and forthwith died. Those who have seen a poison ring will have noticed what a formidable and facile weapon it made, for it was so arranged that the fatal scratch could be inflicted while shaking hands.

It is interesting to note that the distinguished naturalist Charles Waterton possessed one of the finest collections of rings in Great Britain.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

### Report on the Arts Course.

THE Committee appointed by the Senate of the University of Bombay in October last to revise the existing courses of study in the Arts Curriculum has reported, and the report will be considered at a meeting of the Senate on July 1st. It states :—

The Committe understand that it is the desire of the Senate that the courses of study in Bombay be brought into nearer approximation to the courses in Europe and be so improved as to constitute a better intellectual training and a completer mental equipment. In many countries rapid advance is being made and the other Indian universities have already reconstructed their systems. The Committee has had the benefit of knowing what is done elsewhere. They understand that what the Senate requires is not fundamental change but up-to-date revision or reconstruction on old lines. The most obvious change is that the number of necessary subjects has been reduced. This must mean that the Senate desires more completeness or thoroughness or efficiency in the study of what remains. Our suggestions will point not so much to extension of work as to improvement of method. Reform must be qualitative no less than quantitative.

In the case of the Previous Examination the new science which replaces the ancient history has been outlined by the science committee. In English and second language we do not propose any change of standard. In the former we suggest a modification of method in the examination, and in the latter a new emphasis on unseen or unprepared passages for translation into English ; the same proposals being made for the next two examinations. In mathematics we recommend a commencement at this stage of elementary trigonometry, now universally recognised as a school subject ; this advance being rendered practicable by an anticipated slight extension of the algebra required at matriculation.

In the Intermediate examination the Senate have made two important changes. Physics is replaced by Indian history and administration, and by the making of logic and mathematics alternative the number of subjects is reduced from five to four. It would be possible to devote to this last subject, logic or mathematics, the time and energy hitherto spent on the two. It is, however, desirable that a slightly increased attention be given to English, not in respect of the amount of work but with a view to a truer comprehension and better appreciation of prescribed texts, and to second language, as far as the reading of easy unseens is concerned, especially in consideration of the fact that the last compulsory stage thereof is now reached. The prescribing of the new logic and mathematics is our first really important task. We propose two papers in this alternative subject, thus making the total number of papers the same as before. In the case of logic the text-book hitherto recommended is admittedly out of date. Moreover, as this is all the logic that the majority of the students will ever study, it seems unreasonable to confine the prescribed work to deduction or formal logic. Some knowledge of inductive method, which is more intimately related to modern scientific investigation, seems essential. Similarly the student who at this stage elects mathematics must be introduced to the simpler parts of analytical geometry and the differential calculus, two branches of the art that constantly operative in all higher mathematical and scientific study. It is in this alternative pair that a somewhat difficult examination will first be encountered. The student is supposed to have made his choice according to aptitude, and he is now expected to prove his fitness for higher and more specialised study in the future.

At this point let us note the change proposed in the three necessary English examinations. At present there is one paper on the texts (150 marks) and an essay (50 marks). We propose two co-ordinate papers based on the prose and poetry texts respectively, each of which must contain one question carrying 25 marks which will test capacity to write good English and may be of the character of a short essay. We also recommend a text-book on composition, to be begun in the Intermediate class and continued in the B. A., and suggested that there shall be one question involving some law of composition or principle of style. Thus the attention to composition will be not lessened but rather increased. We also recommend the reading of short standard biographies of the prescribed authors and a gradual preparation for critical comprehension and judgment.

In the B. A. examination necessary is English continued, English history in two aspects replaces the former two histories and the same or nearly the same, voluntaries are maintained. Two subjects, second language and political economy, disappear from the compulsory list. The large amount of time thus set free must be devoted mainly to the revised voluntary groups though, as we think some portion of it should be given to a more scholarly study of the English texts and a more philosophic attention to constitutional progress. But now an important change has to be introduced. We are instructed to make provision for Honours courses. A distinction is therefore drawn between a Pass degree and an Honours degree. The present course has in view the capacity of the average student. In the future the Pass examination will in a more effective manner cover a less extensive field while the Honours examination will in comparison with the present, be no less extensive and of a higher and more difficult kind. The subject on which candidates specialise will be carried beyond the present stage, and will thus allow a corresponding enhancement of the subsequent M.A. standard. It is when these Honours graduates go forward to and obtain the higher degree that the University will begin to send forth a type of "alumni" in clear advance of their predecessors.

The Pass Voluntary here proposed is in some cases (languages and mathematics) framed on the old lines ; in others (history and philosophy) it is considerably modified. History is now to be combined with political economy and the amount of pure history to be read has been enlarged so as to include ancient classical history, experience having shown that the present course is insufficient. The subject dropped in the Previous thus reappears in a completer form. In philosophy the subject of psychology which to-day is generally regarded as fundamental in all branches of philosophical inqury is here for the first time prescribed. Along with it new and more modern courses in logic and ethics are indicated. In mathematics the advance in the Intermediate allows a more developed treatment of the same subjects while a new element, astronomy, will form half a paper of applied mathamatics. In English the periods of literature which here take the place of prose texts are lengthened to their natural close, less being added in reality than in appearance. Hitherto the special texts for minute study have belonged to the Period, but as books of the Period are named for general reading we propose that this restriction shall now cease and that the minute texts shall be representative of more than one period. The new Pass course, if more restricted than the present in respect of the number of subjects, will, we believe, be more thorough and profitable.

HONOURS.

In every new departure there will be some diversity of opinion regarding the best method of application. Our Honours proposals are submitted not as claiming finality but as sufficient for the present. We propose than in the first instance Honours shall be instituted not in all subjects but in the following—mathematics, philosophy, history English, Sanskrit, Persian, Latin. Thus in the case of languages the group system is at this point departed from, it being the opinion of several members of the Committee that the joint study of two languages both for the Pass and for the additional-for-Honours examinations is too burdensome. In the case of history a different methods is followed where political philosophy is added to history and economics, this being necessary in order to render the study more complete and philosophical. Another new subject proposed is Indian economics. In philosophy, the abstruse branch methaphysics, or philosophy proper, has been reserved for this stage and a beginning is made of the history of philosophy. In determining these points we have had to consider the relative difficulty for due proportion of the Pass and Honours courses. We have agreed that there shall be four papers for the Pass degree and seven for those who desire Honours. In mathematics the two sets of papers are made entirely distinct, though the branches studied are nearly the same ; and the Honours papers are to be throughout on a higher plane of difficulty. In other subjects we propose that the Honours papers shall include the Pass papers—other three being added. Again we have to ask, shall these three be of a much more difficult character and shall a much higher standard of marks be required? This is allied to the question, what proportion or percentage of students should be encouraged to compete for Honours? It is manifest that what is easily attainable by half the body of students can involve no real honour. But it is always difficult to say at what precise point lines should be drawn. In this Presidency the desire for the diffusion of knowledge is so great that the importance of the encouragement of really advanced study, and of the elevation of the few who might become original workers and pioneers for the future, has not been sufficiently realised. We think it best not to attempt a very high standard, but to allow such curricula for honours as a fairly large number may be expected to undertake. This is the more excusable as a higher stage (the M. A.) is yet to come. But we have not aimed at complete uniformity either in method or in standard. Merit in the long run secures its own reward.

In the M. A. our first task has been to make the four courses (languages, history, philosophy, mathematics) approximately equal in difficulty and to prescribe work sufficient for two years' study. A considerably higher standard is now possible. The same subjects are gone over in a new manner requiring the more constant exercise of real thinking. But new subjects also, that have been omitted from the B. A. courses, are now introduced. In philosophy emphasis is thrown on the history of philosophy and on a knowledge of the greatest authors of Greece and Germany. In history a certain bifurcation is proposed requiring the candidate in the second half of the examination to specialise either on history or on economics. In mathematics a certain element of choice is allowed between the more abstract and the more experimental. In philosophy, Indian philosophy is introduced as an alternative ; in languages another may be taken instead of English. In all subjects we propose eight papers. In English the new paper will be not on text but on language and literature, and in second language there will be a corresponding change. As studies ascend they become specialised. But we have not yet reached the stage at which it is expedient to concentrate on single branches. Genuineness of knowledge and breadth of culture have still to be insisted on, the candidate who desires complete mastery of any branch must devote himself to years of post-graduate study.

In regard to languages we recommend the following changes : (a) that German be included in the list of second languages. In anticipation of your sanction we have prepared a course in that language up to the Pass degree; (b) that in the living languages French, German, Persian, there shall be both for the B. A. Pass and for the M. A. an oral examination, such as will test power of conversation therein on the subjects of study ; that the B. A. oral shall carry 30 marks subtracted from the papers, and the M. A. oral 50 marks of which 25 shall be taken from the unseen and from the general papers; (c) that in the M. A. examination any two of the recognised languages may be chosen, provided that a candidate who takes a vernacular must take with it either English or a classical language and not another vernacular.

CLASSIFICATION.

Respecting classes we recommend : (a) that the present mode of division into first, second and third class determined according to the total marks obtained, shall be continued in the Previous, Intermediate and M. A examinations, but discontinued in the B A; (b) that B A Honours shall be of two ranks, first and second class; (c) that in the publication of results the names of those who have obtained Honours shal be set forth according to the several successive subjects, and thereafter the names of those who have taken the Pass degree ; and (d) that in all sections the names shall be arranged alphabetically.

Regarding examinations we further recommend : (a) that in the case of candidates whose Honours papers do not include the Pass papers and who fail to attain to the required standard, the examiners may determine that they have made sufficient marks to entitle them to a Pass degree; (b) that in all examinations examiners be instructed to give some choice of questions, and so to limit the number of questions as to allow the candidate time for reflection; and (c) that the present 40 per cent. rule be continued.

The Committee desire to call the attention of the Senate to the additional burden to be thrown on colleges by the enlarged and specialised teaching required for the B. A. Honours and the M.A. They recommend that different colleges be encouraged to specialise in different subjects, and that inter-collegiate arrangements regarding distribution and sub-division of subjects be recognised or sanctioned. Colleges should be discouraged from sending up students in subjects for the teaching of which they are insufficiently equipped. Graduates of any college should be allowed to attend M.A., lectures in another college without ceasing to belong to the college from which they graduated B.A. We further recommend that the University undertake some responsibility for the provision of advanced courses of lectures for M.A. candidates. This seems to be a duty and a necessity of the future. The Senate may begin by inviting professors of colleges and other gentlemen to deliver courses of University lectures, existing endowments being, wherever possible, utilised for this purpore.

## INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### Terms of the Compromise.

A copy of Mr. Gandhi's paper "Indian Opinion" which has just come to hand, contains an exact statement of the terms on which a meeting of British Indians at Johannesburg agreed to suspend passive resistance pending the passing of the new law. These as communicated in a letter from General Smuts' Private Secretary to Mr. Gandhi are :—

(a) Law 2 of 1907 is to be repealed during the forthcoming Session of the Parliament of South Africa, subject to the reservation of the rights of minor children in terms of what is known as the Chotabhai judgment ;

(b) legal equality in respect of immigration of Asiatic immigrants with European immigrants will be restored, subject, however, to differential "administrative" treatment as distinguished from statutory differentiation ;

(c) in the legislation to be passed, the existing rights of British Indians will be maintained, that is, if it is Provincial legislation, the existing rights of Asiatics in the Transvaal shall not be interfered with, if it is legislation applicable to all the Provinces, the existing rights in the Provinces as well as in the Transvaal shall be preserved ;

(d) if the legislation should be provincial, not more than six highly educated Asiatics will be allowed in any one year to pass the education test and be admitted as immigrants to the Transvaal ;

(e) passive resisters who, but for passive resistance, would have been entitled to registration, if they had applied within the proper time, will be now allowed to register ;

(f) educated passive resisters not registerable under the Registration Act will be allowed to remain in the Transvaal in anticipation of the forthcoming legislation, and will be deemed to be Asiatic immigrants for the current year ;

(g) passive resisters who are suffering imprisonment as such will be recommended to His Excellency the Governor-General for discharge, upon an assurance being given that the community will suspend passive resistance for the time being.

## THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, received the following telegram yesterday from their Colombo Agents :—"Monsoon burst."

## DINNER AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

A dinner party was held at Viceregal Lodge last night, preceded by the informal investiture of Sir John Benton with the insignia of the K.C.I.E. Dinner was followed by a small dance. Amongst those present at the dinner were Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Lukis, Kour Sir Ranbir Singh, Major-General Bower, Major-General Hunter, Colonel and Mrs. Dick, Major-General and Mrs. Grover, Sir James and Lady Walker, Lt.-Col. M. R. Hudson, Major Eustace and Lady Violet Crawley.

## MALARIA IN THE STRAITS.

### What Has Been Said and Done.

THERE is wide-spread interest in the bad state of health of Singapore at the present time, due to the excessive death-rate from malaria, and a general disposition to ask the authorities to "do something," instead of contenting themselves with reports and reports on reports, and minutes on reports. The public attitude is almost that of the report of the Municipal Enquiry Commission. The evidence shows many keen questions of Municipal Officers by the Commissioners and the following extracts from their report have an important bearing on this vital question :—

The success or non-success of health administration is popularly gauged by the mortality returns and these returns would at first sight appear to justify the severe comments made both in Singapore and Penang on the inefficiency of our sanitary administration. It must be remembered, however, that both in Singapore and Penang there is a large moving population composed mainly of immigrant labourers, and persons suffering from sickness are frequently brought to these two centres from surrounding districts for treatment. There is no doubt that there is no adequate machinery provided for the purpose of recording statistics and for keeping in view the elements that should be discarded from these returns in order to judge of the health of the several Municipalities.

No reliance can moreover be placed on the accuracy of the figures of mortality before the appointment of the Registrars of Deaths, and although the arrangements are much more complete now, there is much to be desired in the way of greater accuracy as to the causes of death. The difficulty of diagnosis after death without holding a post-mortem examination is the reason for the diverse opinions held by the different Registrars as to the causes of death. One Registrar's returns would show a very high death-rate from malaria while another, with different ideas would return less malaria and more enteric whilst working under exactly the same conditions.

NO SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN.

It is admitted by the Health Officer, Singapore, that no work has yet been done on a systematic plan for the suppression of malaria, such as has been carried out in the West Indies, Panama, or on the West Coast of Africa. No well ordered programme of special services would appear to have ever been submitted to the Commissioners with the budget so as to enable the Commissioners to make the proper financial provisions in consideration with the other services required of the Municipality. After the revenue has been fully appropriated, the difficulty to provide ways and means for special services initiated afterwards is rendered greater and cannot be overcome without some dislocation of the budget.

The proposal to establish dispensaries and to distribute quinine as an anti-malarial measure has not been received with much favour by either the Singapore or Penang Health Officer. The reasons advanced by the Singapore Health Officer were that the indiscriminate distribution of quinine without the advice of a properly qualified medical officer would be dangerous and would tend to discredit the drug and that it would be better to undertake a thorough campaign against malaria than to take it step by step, in fact, that no measures should be taken until all the preparations for a thorough campaign were complete. Dr. Park's main objection is that the distribution of quinine would be expensive, and that the money could be better spent in filling up swamps, improving drainage, etc.

Having regard to what is being done in other countries as to the free distribution of quinine as an anti-malarial measure, the Commission are of opinion that it is advisable to take steps to extend the use of a drug, the benefical effects of which are universally acknowledged, and to make a more frequent use of a remedy as ready to hand. They also think that instead of discussing and criticising Professor Simpson's proposals, it would be better to carry them out, and they recommend the establishment of two public dispensaries in Singapore in addition to the existing Government dispensaries, to serve as registering offices of births and deaths and of notifiable diseases, where advice and medicines should be given in connection with such diseases, and where arrangements should be gradually perfected for providing trained assistance for attending women of the poorer classes in their confinements. It is also recommended that phthisis and malaria be added to the list of notifiable diseases ; notification in these cases should only be obligatory on the medical practitioner. The Government outdoor dispensaries should be taken over and conducted under the same management.

## JOHANNESBURG STRIKE.

### Baton Charges by Police.

THE disorderly aspect of the tramwaymen's strike, wires a Johannesburg correspondent on May 14 last, is giving some concern to the authorities, who, however, are resolved not to give way to the strikers. Over a thousand police, the majority of them armed, are to be employed to protect motormen and conductors, and Market-street and its approaches have been barricaded, as has also the power station. The tramcar sheds are converted into an armed camp, and the military are ready to reinforce the police in case of necessity.

The strikers attempted to storm the power station on May 13, but a cordon of police held them off until reinforcements arrived, whereupon the mob retired. The strikers also endeavoured to stop the cars, but mounted police charged and dispersed them, making a number of arrests. In the afternoon the strikers, headed by their leader Glynn, who is on bail, and by half a dozen councillors who dissent from the municipality's policy, held a mass meeting in the market square, and afterwards again attempted to rush the power station, the stoppage of which would plunge the Johannesburg streets, shops, and houses into darkness, as well as depriving the town of tramcars. The police charged and broke up the demonstrators, who pelted the police with stones, potatoes, and vegetables.

There was a further attempt to make a demonstration when the last cars were being taken to the sheds. A considerable number of strikers and their sympathisers followed the cars, booing, and finally they adopted a more threatening attitude. The police thereupon charged with batons, and there was a wild rush. The crowd, after dispersing, re-formed into sullen groups. The town prison is full of arrested strikers, and further persons who were arrested were bundled into police vans and taken to the fort. The police are well disciplined and act promptly. Many of them have been on duty for 36 hours at a time. The authorities have issued a notice forbidding open-air assemblies under penalties provided in a Republican law of 1894. Public sympathy is against the strikers, owing to the inconvenience caused by the strike. Mr. Hertzog, the Minister of Justice, has assured the mayor of the Government's support.

A later message stated :—A number of strikers applied to be reinstated in the evening. The full tramcar service was running throughout the day. Two sticks of blasting gelatine, with a detonator attached, have been discovered in a rail groove in the southern suburb. They were moved before any damage was done.

An attempt was made in the Market-square in the evening to stop the tramcar service. The police drew their batons and charged the crowd, injuring several persons. The square and streets in the vicinity were ultimately cleared.

## TRAIN RUNS OVER A CARRIAGE.

### Two Horses Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

No. 266 down passenger train of the 6th June went over a third class hackney carriage at 7 p.m. at Brace Bridge Hall Railway Station of the E. B. S. Railway level crossing. Both the horses were killed and the carriage damaged.

## PROPOSED HIGH COURT FOR EAST BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JUNE 7.

This afternoon, the pleaders of Dacca held a meeting at the Bar Library to consider the desirability of establishing a High Court in the new province. It was resolved that the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court should be kept intact.

## BIG FILM FIRE.

### Gallant Rescues of Women.

A SERIOUS fire broke out in mail week in the Globe Film company's premises, Cecil-court, a narrow thoroughfare extending from Charing Cross-road to St. Martin's-lane, London. But for the prompt action of the bystanders, especially three members of the theatrical profession, who, before the arrival of the fire escape, obtained a carpet and held it for the excited occupants of the building, while they jumped below, there is every probability that several persons would have been seriously, if not fatally, injured. As the result of injuries received four girls and a fireman were treated for slight injuries at the Charing Cross Hospital. A boy scout named Dorow rendered valuable assistance in obtaining two ladders, which were then tied together in order to reach the first floor of the building, and by this means several girls descended in safety.

The fire appears to have broken out in the lower floor of the Globe Film Company's building, and owing to the inflammable nature of the goods the building was soon aflame. Flames burst out furiously from the windows and shot across the narrow court to a book shop opposite, which was soon alight. Meanwhile the occupants of the premises immediately endangered rushed to the windows crying for help. In the succeeding incidents of the fire, a plain-clothes policeman named Groome (No. 176, of C Division) performed an act of great daring in crawling along the coping of the building and rescuing an elderly woman who was in imminent danger of falling or jumping to the ground.

LEAPS FOR LIFE.

The incidents of the fire are graphically described by the young man who held the carpet—Mr. Ben Lewin (a character impersonator), Mr. Stanley C. May (a representative of the Imperial Theatrical and Variety Agency), and Mr. Harry Hart, a variety agent), Mr. Lewin describing the fire to a representative, said "Mr. May and I were walking through Cecil-court when suddenly a terrific flame, like an explosion, burst from the windows of the Globe Film Company's premises. Just then a policeman and I blew our whistles, practically at the same moment. Looking upwards I saw a girl standing on the coping of the building nearly next door to the fire, struggling fiercely, while two others were holding her back. We shouted to her not to jump, as the fire-escape would soon arrive. Mr. May and I thought of getting a sheet or something to catch her, when some one in the Irish Club, nearly opposite threw out a piece of stout drapery material like a rug. Two policemen, Mr. May, Mr. Hart and myself then caught the corners of the rug, and stood below the burning building. We shouted again to the girl not to jump, but, becoming very excited, she slipped of the coping towards us, striking the rug and rebounding from it to the ground, where she fell heavily on an iron grating. She was picked up unconscious and taken away to the hospital. At this moment an elderly lady of about 60 appeared at the same window, and before the fire escape, which was now close by, could be brought forward into the court she jumped, breaking her fall on a projecting sign. We succeeded, however, in catching her in the rug, but her weight bore it to the ground, which she struck rather heavily. She immediately collapsed and was taken away, as I understand, to the hospital. After her a young girl appeared at the window, and becoming hysterical she climbed out on the ledge and clung to the coping with her hand. In a few moments she let go and we caught her safely."

Mr. Harry Hart, who also gave valuable assistance in holding the rug, said: "I was going towards home at Burleigh-mansions, near Cecil-court, when some one told me that my flat was on fire. I dashed across the street, and I met Mr. May and Mr. Lewin in the court, the fire at this time bursting from the windows of a building halfway down the court." Several girls were at the upper windows, screaming for help and gesticulating wildly. Some one suggested getting a bedsheet, and just then a window opened close by us and something like a thick tablecover was thrown towards us. We caught the ends of this and hurried over beneath the girls' window. One had meantime climbed along the coping, and she jumped towards a ledge near by, but failed to catch hold and fell towards the ground, and was followed by a woman. We did what we could to break their fall, but they both appeared to be badly shaken. Next came a woman out of a first-floor window and walked along the coping. I shouted to her to go back, or she would get killed. She seemed to recover her senses a little and moved back towards her original position. At this moment a plain-clothes policeman named Groome rushed in o the house adjacent and up the staircase appearing a few moments later at a window. Stepping out on the coping he crawled over the ledge towards the woman, who was now almost about to collapse. Groome then got hold of her and walked her slowly backwards along the ledge until he got her safely into the room through the open window. It was the most courageous thing I have ever seen, for every moment one expected to see both fall to the ground."

NAMES OF THE INJURED.

After about an hour the fire was got under, but the Film Company's premises were very seriously damaged, and the contiguous premises also suffered badly, great damage being received by the bookshop opposite, which had caught fire.

Over the shops in Cecil-court are residential flats, called Burleigh Mansions. The liftman acted with great promptitude, and brought down a number of people. Four women were subsequently treated for slight injuries at Charing Cross Hospital, these being Miss D. Baker and Miss Auguste Rimkus, of Burleigh Mansions; Miss Adie Taylor, of Eastbourne; and Mrs. Dorey, of Customs-street. Miss Taylor was suffering from slight concussion, and the other ladies from shock. They were able to leave the hospital last night. Fortunately there were comparatively few people in flat at the time of the fire. The block consists of 56 flats, with business premises underneath, and many of the occupants are away during the day.

## CARNARVON INVESTITURE.

### Design for Insignia in Welsh Gold..

A meeting of the committee appointed in connection with the investiture of the Prince of Wales was held at St. James's Palace in mail week, the Earl of Plymouth presiding. The committee considered and adopted—subject to submission to and approval by the King—religious and ceremonial services which have been prepared, the former under the superintendence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the basis of the form used for the investiture of Prince Henry, son of James I. This is the nearest approach to a precedent that has been available. The committee examined models of the insignia and medal brought by Mr. Goscombe John, then approved the design of the verge, the rings, and the medal. The coronet was referred to the next meeting. The medal has already been approved by the King. The obverse side represents the Prince of Wales wearing the mantle and collar of the Garter, with the Prince of Wales's coronet. The inscription is simply "Edward, Prince of Wales, K. G." The reverse shows the Eagle Tower of Carnarvon Castle. Not only is the gold of the insignia to be Welsh metal-mined by Welshmen, but it is to be fashioned by a Welsh artist. The coronet will be in token of princeship and the ring in token of union.

It is understood that his Majesty's ship "Carnarvon" will be at Holyhead at the time of the investiture, and a party of marines and bluejackets will be landed to take part in the ceremony. There will be two bands, one inside the castle and the other stationed in the Castle Square. The presentation of the Prince of Wales to the people will be made from the window by the King and Queen. At the same moment heralds and trumpeters on the tower will blow a fanfare, will be followed by the singing of the Welsh National Anthem.

The annual meeting of the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association will take place next cold weather at Meerut, but instead of at the usual time in November, it will be held from the 17th to the 27th January, 1912.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

An area of low pressure lies over the Arabian Sea and heavy rainfall has occurred at three stations on the Malabar Coast. In the North-West of the Bay of Bengal the conditions are unsettled and a shallow depression appears to be forming off Orissa. The rainfall has decreased slightly in North-East India and Burma. Thunderstorms have continued in the north of the Peninsula.

The chief falls are:—Port Blair and Moulmein, one and a half inches; Victoria Point; two; Mergui and Tavoy, three; Myitkyina, Dhubri and Silchar, one; Gauhati, Dinajpur and Sambalpur, one and a half; Saugor Island and Jagdalpur, one; Cocanada, two; Waltair, one and a half; Mangalore and Cochin, three; Calicut, nine; and Mercara, one.

The forecast shows that the rainfall is likely to decrease in the northern parts of North-East India. An increase may occur in the Konkan.

THUNDERSTORM AT BIMLIPATAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

A terrific thunderstorm broke over Bimlipatam last night commencing at 6 o'clock. Rain amounting to 3·30 inches was recorded and extended over a wide area. Ploughing and sowing operations are in full swing.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla In Cts | Espla-nade In Cts | Fort In Cts | Colaba In Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 3·51 | 2·90 | 2·65 | 1·41 |
| Wednesday, 7th June | 0·05 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·18 |
| Total | 3·56 | 2·90 | 2·65 | 1·59 |
| Same date last year | 1·05 | 0·95 | 1·18 | 0·43 |

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL

June 7.

| Station. | Rainfall up to 8 a.m. Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1909. | Corpdg. Total 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill | 0·20 | 2·56 | 2·30 | 1·70 |

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Matheran, June 7.

| Thermometer. | | Rain. |
|---|---|---|
| 5th | 7 a. m. 70, 2 p. m. 87 | 17 cents, |
| 6th | 71, 85 | 1 inch and 22 cent, |

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is above normal; the minimum is also in excess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; Jacobabad records a maximum temperature of 126° F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Saugor has had 0·79," Hoshangabad 0·15" and Amraoti 0·18." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Berar and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts and at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·18," Murmugao 0·71" and Karwar 0·25." Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 1·13" and Hyderabad 0·44." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is below normal at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Widespread and heavy rain has fallen in Malabar, Calicut recording 8·55". Rainfall has also been nearly general in the Konkan and south Hyderabad and local in the Central Provinces. Seas are rough on the West Coast of the Peninsula as far north as Mangalore; monsoon conditions appear to have been established in Malabar and to be extending northwards.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Southern half of the Deccan and Hyderabad. Isolated dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (6th) | 83·6 | 76·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask | 94·8 | 82·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (6th) | 99·3 | 88·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muttan | 116·8 | 85·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rawalpindi | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lahore | 116·9 | 85·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sirsa | 112·8 | 84·1 | — | 0·12 |
| Ambala | 109·5 | 84·9 | ... | 1·30 |
| Delhi | 110 5 | 84·7 | ... | 0 00 |
| Agra | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mainpuri | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jhansi | 108·5 | 82·5 | ... | 0 08 |
| Cawnpore | 110·3 | 83·9 | ... | 0·01 |
| Allahabad | 108·6 | 82·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jacobabad | 126 1 | 84·8 | ... | 0 00 |
| Karachi | 87·5 | 78·0 | ... | 0 00 |
| Ajmer | 103·4 | 84·2 | ... | 0·32 |
| Jaipur | 111·2 | 85·1 | 0·03 | 0·13 |
| Kotah | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhuj | 98 6 | 80 5 | ... | 0·01 |
| Dwarka | 89·3 | 81·7 | ... | 0·01 |
| Veraval | 87·1 | 80·3 | ... | 0 00 |
| Rajkot | 103 6 | 79·0 | ... | 0 01 |
| Jokaynagar Para | 107·7 | 82·5 | ... | 0 01 |
| Surat | 95·1 | 82·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmedabad | 106·6 | 80·2 | ... | 0·40 |
| Deesa | 108·3 | 81·4 | ... | 0·03 |
| Neemuch | 102·9 | 80·2 | ... | 0·24 |
| Indore | 99·6 | 76·1 | ... | 0·88 |
| Jubbulpore | 94·3 | 74·3 | ... | 0·83 |
| Saugor | 93·6 | 72·1 | 0·79 | 1·71 |
| Hoshangabad | 100·6 | 77·4 | 0·15 | 1·33 |
| Khandwa | 100·7 | 80·1 | ... | 0·60 |
| Akola | 101·7 | 81·6 | ... | 0·90 |
| Amraoti | 103·3 | 78·8 | 0·18 | 0·60 |
| Nagpur | 96·6 | 78·8 | ... | 0·53 |
| Chanda | 101·5 | 77·0 | 0·03 | 2·00 |
| Raipur | 101·2 | 83·6 | ... | 0·16 |
| Bombay | 89·1 | 80·4 | 0·18 | 1·59 |
| Ratnagiri | 91·3 | 78·9 | 0·01 | 1·21 |
| Murmugao | 91·5 | 78·2 | 0·71 | 0·75 |
| Karwar | 88·3 | 78·5 | 0·25 | 0·45 |
| Malegaon | 99·4 | 77·1 | ... | 1·43 |
| Ahmednagar | 90·4 | 72·5 | ... | 1·67 |
| Poona | 97·0 | 74·8 | ... | 2·09 |
| Sholapur | 94·3 | 75·9 | ... | 0·92 |
| Bijapur | 95·2 | 75·2 | ... | 1·04 |
| Belgaum | 88·8 | 70·1 | ... | 0·58 |
| Amangabad | 95·2 | 75·2 | ... | 2·48 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 93·9 | 75·2 | 1·13 | 2·32 |
| Hyderabad | 94·3 | 76·7 | 0·44 | 1·37 |
| Mangalore | 85·3 | 70·8 | 2.75 | 6·33 |
| Calicut | 84·8 | 75·1 | 8·55 | 11·83 |
| Cochin | 83·7 | 73·7 | 3 49 | 9·96 |
| Colombo | 82·5 | 75·0 | 0·94 | 1·55 |
| Masulipatam | 97 3 | 78·7 | ... | 0·52 |
| Bellary | 98·0 | 79·3 | ... | 0·08 |
| Cuddapah | 100·2 | 80·1 | ... | 0·37 |
| Madras | 100·5 | 83·5 | ... | 0·26 |
| Bangalore | 87·3 | 69·3 | ... | 0·74 |
| Coimbatore | 90·4 | 72·8 | ... | 0·12 |
| Trichinopoly | 99·1 | 77·3 | 0·32 | ? |
| Negapatam | 99·1 | 80 0 | ... | 0·00 |

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteological, Bombay.

## LATE VENETIAN ART.

### Attractive Summer Exhibition.

THE broader-minded connoisseurs of Painting, writes Frederick Wedmore in the "Standard" in mail week, must have been delighted to find that for its Summer Exhibition this year the Burlington Fine Arts Club had decided on the illustration of a period as late as the Eighteenth Century, and of a school as illustrious as the Venetian. The word "illustrious" is not too strong a word to use in this connection; for, though the greater glories of the Venetians are of earlier years—the years from Bellini to Tintoret—there were glories still in Venice when only two schools besides that Venetian one were glorious at all; the school, in France, of which Watteau was at once the most exquisite and the most influential exponent, and the school, in England, of which Hogarth was the strong master.

But granting the excellence of the project, there may be, in a good many quarters, a little disappointment about the result. Certainly there is a paucity of masterpieces, and some among the pictures whose scale makes them most in evidence are those which are most lacking in the authority of genius or the charm of high taste. Those, however, who sensibly accept these facts as facts that cannot be questioned owe it to the Committee—or the Sub-Committee—to remember that the main purpose of the Show was not so much to exhibit "chefs d'œuvres" of the better known among the later Venetians, Guardi, and Antonio Canale and, if that might be, Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (much of the finest of whose work remains in Venice, while some of it is to be found in Madrid) as to display to students, bent on increasing their knowledge, the general course and current of the school. Thus it is interesting to note—and a service is rendered in placing before us—the achievements of Piazzetta and Longhi; nor can we disdain to look with approval upon the pastel work of La Rosalba, popular and celebrated in generations which knew not the excellent talent of Perroneau and the brilliant and almost faultless genius of Maurice Quentin de La Tour.

PORTRAIT OF HORACE WALPOLE.

Singling out for notice only a few pieces—a few of the worthiest and most engaging—there are four Longhis to which one would direct attention: Captain Archibald Sterling's canvas The Painter's Studio," Mr. Edmund Davis's large conversation piece—it is a Venetian evening party—Lady Syke's "Music Lesson," and what is in some repects the most interesting of all (its exhibition of character is the most subtle and the most dramatic) the group called "The Itinerant Water-Cress Seller," it belongs to Lord Bath. No. 14 is the much talked of Rosalba—a telling portrait of Horace Walpole; Nos. 16 and 17—which are lent respective by Mr. Otto Gutekunst and the National Gallery of Ireland—must be pronounced two unusually desirable Bellottos if the verdict is to be accepted that this nephew of the Great Canale was habitually more concerned with Topography than with Art. The second of the two examples came to the Irish National Gallery under the directorship of Henry Doyle, whose name is still gratefully cherished. I cannot myself wax very ecstatic over a Guardi that represents an interior of a theatre, crowded with figures—its vivacity is not to be disputed—but when did Guardi lack vivacity? A fine Canale is Sir Hugo Fitzherbert's—the "Entrance to the Cannareggio."

It is very seldom that in Exhibitions at the Burlington Club so much that is interesting is found in the Writing-room, downstairs. There, on the present occasion, are a brilliant series of Tiepolo's washed drawings. These are lent by Mr. Bateson. They abound in spirit, in inventiveness, in easy grace expressed broadly and summarily; so expressed indeed that they remind us they are in the century of Boucher and of Fragonard. In the writing room also are admirable Piazzetta drawings, lent by Mr. Barclay Squire. In more than one of them the sense of character is not superficial.

A word of recognition of the excellence of the Catalogue is clearly due to its compilers. They contribute under the thinly veiled anonymity of initials. "Thinly veiled," for it is an open secret that the disquisition on Venetian Painting is Mr. Roger Fry's; that the particularly well-timed contribution on "Venetian Painters in England" is by Mr. C. F. Bell, and that the "short notices" of the different artists represented are by that very learned young student of some portions of Art history, Mr. Tancred Borenius.

## TROPHY OF BOADICEA.

### Standard of the Ninth Legion.

One of the most remarkable exhibits which will be on view at the Coronation Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush was brought to the loan collection in the science galleries by Mr. C. T. Seltman in mail week. It is the property of his father Mr. E. J. Seltman, and is probably the only antique military ensign extant. The Roman legions carried two metal standards, which were so sacred that none was surrendered whilst a single soldier lived. One was the Eagle and the other the Imago. The exhibit at Shepherd's Bush is the Imago of Nero, who reigned during a period of almost unbroken peace. Only one province of his empire was a scene of conflict and that was Britain, where Boadicea inspired the people to oppose Rome. The Britons, having destroyed Camolodunum (Colchester), one of the principal Roman settlements, Petilius Cerealis advanced against them. The Britons took them, according to Tacidus, entirely by surprise. The cavalry escaped, but the whole of the infantry of the Ninth Legion was cut to pieces. It was Queen Boadicea's only success. Moreover, it was the only occasion during Nero's reign on which the Roman arms suffered defeat. So the queen's one trophy was an Imago of Nero's date.

The one on view at the exhibition is the only specimen known. It was dug up in Essex somewhere about 1827, and is still in a fine state of preservation. As it has on its central medallion a portrait of the Emperor Nero, there is strong evidence that this was the standard of the Ninth Legion captured by the Britons. A very beautiful piece of work, it is in the form of a cross, with three bronze rings one above the other forming the upper part. The cross piece consists of a few bars in the form of the pediment of a temple, and the lower portion is a larger ring containing the medallion in its centre. Whatever its origin may have been, it has two claims to distinction. It is the oldest of British war trophies, and it is the only complete Roman military standard in existence.

## ABORIGINAL'S HEROIC DEED.

A correspondent writes to the "Standard" describing the following act of heroism:—Four aboriginal prisoners were brought into Pine Creek for trial on a charge of raiding a settler's hut. Mounted-constable Johns was returning to Roper River Police-station with the four prisoners whom he had arrested. The officer found the river in full flood. The blacks swam across, and reached the other side in safety. Johns followed on his horse, but the animal was caught in a swirl and turned over, and before the trooper could clear himself he was kicked on the face by the horse and rendered unconscious. The current quickly carried the unconscious man to what must have been certain death when one of the prisoners, named Neighbor raced down the side of the stream, coiling his chain by some means round his neck as he ran and plunged into the river. He reached the senseless trooper, and after a terrible struggle succeeded in bringing his captor safe to land. Not content with this, Neighbor, after landing his man, raced for three miles for assistance. The Bench, in giving Neighbour his liberty, thanked him for his brave deed; and said that his King was delighted to honour such deeds as this.

"Can one imagine a nobler deed, adds the correspondents. Instead of grasping the liberty and escape thus unexpectedly offered to him, the black fellow coils his chain round his neck, and, risking his own life, goes to the rescue of the man who a moment before had been dragging him to punishment. We are glad to add, for the sake of Australia, as well as in the interest of the aboriginal race, that steps are being taken by the Royal Humane Society of New South Wales to secure for this brave deed a little recognition, that it may not pass entirely out of mind."

THE Spanish Chamber has adopted the Compulsory Military Service Bill, which has already been passed by the Senate.

## THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

### Duke of Connaught's Visit.

THE first public performance of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia took place, in mail week, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The Duke, who was accompanied by the Duchess, arrived at Olympia shortly before half-past two, and was greeted by a large number of people assembled in the vicinity of the building. Guards of honour of Bluejackets and Foot Guards were mounted at the main entrance and the Duke was received by Major-General Codrington, C. B., commanding the London District; Colonel C. W. King, honorary secretary; and the principal officers on the executive of the tournament.

The royal box, from which the Duke witnessed the tournament is placed high up on the south side of the building. Amongst those present in the box were:—Mrs and Miss Codrington, Miss Adam, Miss Pelly, Major-General the Hon. A. H. Henniker, Major Malcolm Murray, and Captain the Hon. R. Lygon. A large audience gave the royal visitors a very hearty welcome. The balcony on the north side was bright with the scarlet uniforms of veterans from Chelsea Hospital and the red capes of the girls from the Guards, Orphanage.

A FINE DISPLAY.

The Duke of Connaught followed every event with the closest attention continually exchanging remarks with General Codrington who sat by his side, and almost invariably leading the applause which rewarded the performers' efforts. Perhaps it was because the Duke's critical but kindly eye was upon them that everybody did so well; certainly I have never seen a finer display, even at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament. The Bluejackets excelled themselves; beat their own wonderful records in amagnificent exhibition of purposeful smartness and of scientifically used nervous energy. Teams from the Victory and the Excellent competed in the field gun display, in which weapons weighing 23 cwts. are used in a sort of obstacle race and tossed about as if they were toys over walls and chasms. Both teams were good, but the methods of the men from Nelson's ship were superior, and they won the contest in the splendid time of 2min. 9·1-2sec. As the teams tramped out of the arena in impeccable formation, with the white ensign leading, the audience cheered again and again with admiration and delight.

After the work of the sailors the most popular displays were those given by "BB" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and the 1st Life Guards—the former in a musical drive and the latter in a musical ride. The pace at which the guns moved has never been equalled in a like display, and the precision of movement and general smartness of the work were admirable. The Life Guards sat their splendid black chargers like paladins of old, imposing, magnificent. They threaded the intricate mazes of their ride with stately dignity and unerring exactitude, and the public cheered them to the echo. The riding and jumping display given by the riding establishment of the Royal Artillery also won a large measure of popular approval. The Arab tent-peggers acted their parts with more vigorous realism than ever, but they missed more pegs than usual. The pageant, though it has been rehearsed but three times, was set without a hitch and was greatly appreciated.

After the performance was over the officers responsible for the various items in the programme were summoned to the Royal box and were warmly complimented by the Duke of Connaught upon the success of their efforts. The Duke summed up his appreciation in the remark that he was confident that the King and the German-Emperor when they visited the tournament the next day, would be entirely pleased by what they saw. Upon leaving the building the Duke and Duchess passed along a splendid avenue formed by the tall troopers of the Life Guards, standing like statues of scarlet and silver lances at the carry.

## THE CANADIANS AND CHATEAUGUAY.

### The Pageant Omission.

In reference to the somewhat extraordinary situation which was created by the decision of the Canadian Committee in London to omit from the Pageant of Empire the battle of Chateauguay, and on the irritation which was aroused in Canada by an action dictated by what has been described that as "mawkish sentimentality," the matter has now of course been settled satisfactorily by an inclusion in the Pageant of the spectacle. It may, however, be of interest to note the attitude taken in Canada as represented by an article in the "Toronto News," headed "Efforts to Hide Triumphs in Canada's History." The paper says:—

When the idea was first mooted that the battle of Chateauguay, in which 400 Canadian militiamen, under Colonel de Salaberry, completely annihilated a force of 400 Americans under General Hampton, should be staged at the forthcoming Empire pageant certain worthy Englishmen stood aghast. "What!" they exclaimed in dismayed astonishment, "celebrate a Canadian victory over the Americans at the certain risk of wounding their national susceptibilities? Blood is admittedly thicker than water but our American cousins will never forgive us for reminding them of the fact that there were occasions on which we trounced them soundly even when our troops were in the minority." And so these good intentioned people gained their point, and the reproduction of the battle of Chateauguay was promptly wiped off the official list by the executive committee.

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

The same journal reminds its readers that no such "mawkish sentimentality"—the words are the Hon. George Foster's, a former Cabinet Minister—rules of the United States side of the border. On September 10, 1813, an American fleet numerically superior to that of the British gained a decisive victory over the latter on Lake Erie. Commodore Perry's report, in which he announces his victory, is one of the first passages committed to memory by American school children. Plans are already being considered to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the battle, and the "Toronto News" thus alludes to the preparations:—No misgivings in regard to treading 'on a friendly nations corns by recalling the memory of a century old victory will be permitted to hamper them in their preparations for a mammoth celebration of the defeat of the British fleet, for our southern neighbours are not built that way.

In order that the occasion may be fittingly celebrated, Congress has voted £50,000, and various State Legislatures will also vote appropriations. In order that there may be no doubt of the official character of the celebration, the "Toronto News" recalls with some bitterness that President William Taft himself is an honorary member of the Ohio Commission. Apparently the head of the United States Government is not averse from reminding British and Canadians alike that no fear of offending their susceptibilities will hinder him from taking a leading part in the commemoration of defeat which they underwent at the hands of his countrymen.

## DOUBTS CONCERNING A CUYP.

Much interest is being taken in Paris in a discussion about a small cattle picture, said to be by the well-known Dutch artist Albert Cuyp, which was sold the other day at the public sale room for £5,600. It is now alleged that the picture is not an original, but a clever and contemporary copy of a picture which formed part of the Salting collection in the National Gallery. The "Temps" in mail week published a long letter from M. Hosfteede de Groot, the well-known authority on Dutch pictures, certifying that the picture is a copy of the picture by Cuyp which was in the Perkins collection and subsequently in the Salting collection.

It has been suspected for some time that the disease of calves in Uganda known as Amakebe is in reality East Coast fever. A report was presented by Dr. A. Theiler and Sir David Bruce on experiments which had been carried out by Dr. Theiler in Pretoria. Mr. Hutchins, the Government veterinary surgeon in Uganda, collected specimens of the brown tick (Rhipicephalus appendiculatus) from calves suffering from Amakebe. These he sent to Pretoria to see whether the cattle in the Transvaal were susceptible to its attacks. The calves bitten by these in Pretoria died, and a careful diagnosis shows that the East Coast fever was the cause of death.

## THE TRAGEDY OF BRAIN-FAG.

### A Famous Novelist's Confession.

To feel that one's brain is tired, that one's grip and power of concentration are no longer what they were is a tragedy which only those who have gone through it, or who dread the possibility of its happening before they have made adequate provision for their responsibilities, can fully appreciate.

To be rescued from the clutches of so depressing a state of mind is, naturally, the earnest wish of everyone. This can be readily done by means of Sanatogen, the world-renowned reconstituent and revitalising agent which is endorsed by over twelve thousand doctors, including the physicians to ten crowned heads of Europe.

Sanatogen contains organic phosphorus in exactly the condition in which it is present in the brain and nervous system. It is, thus, easily assimilated and stored up by the brain to supply the overdraft which the body has made of this invaluable vital substance.

What Sanatogen has done in these cases is vividly indicated by Madame Sarah Grand, the famous authoress, who writes:—"Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years of enforced idleness from extreme debility, and felt the benefit almost immediately. And now, after taking it steadily three times a day for twelve weeks, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as ever I did. It is daily bread to my work."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

## "CORONATION" ORCHID.

### New Treasure that Cannot be Purchased.

THE Coronation is to be made to serve many purposes this year, and it will be employed to furnish a distinctive title for many novelties; but few of them will be more pleasing than one which may prove to have the most formidable name—Odontoglossum Crispum Coronation. It is a new and very beautiful orchid—the first and only one of its kind. It is four years old, and has been slowly growing to maturity without giving any evidence of an individuality that would gladden the heart of Mr. Chamberlain; but now, just in time to receive the inevitable title, it has unfolded three lovely flowers, perfect in form, with a golden yellow crest, and with great chocolate-coloured "blotches," each surrounded by a delicate halo of the faintest crimson, on pure white petals. What its price would be if it were for sale it is impossible to guess; but cannot be purchased. It will, in its turn if all goes well, assist in the development of other new and wonderful orchids, and with this end in view its creators, Messrs. William Bull and Son, are keeping it as a treasure, and making it the principal attraction of the show that opened at their Chelsea nursery in mail week.

HYBRIDISATION OF ORCHIDS.

The ways of the expert who sets to work to produce new floral hybrids are hard, and the disappointments many. The orchid that he has "raised" with the greatest care may turn out to be worthless; and, on the other hand, he may have resigned himself to disappointment when, by some rare chance, a gem like this one suddenly unfolds it petals. In dealing with more familiar flowers he may find several seeds from the same pod developing flowers entirely differed in character. But however many disappointments they may have had, the experts of the "Bull" nurseries, writes a Home correspondent, have a large number of brilliant successes, and the display that is now to be seen is a delight to every lover of flowers. The great glass-house has a tangle of palms as a beautiful setting for blooms of all kinds. The quaint "Butterfly" orchid seems to be hovering, here and there, among the fronds; and flowers of the most exquisite shape and the most unexpected colouring are there in profusion. The custom of giving an orchid the names of its parents and a distinctive one of its own in addition offers many pitfalls to the inexpert; but Brassolaelia Helen and Laelia Cattleya Aphrodite Queen Mary may be singled out as especially beautiful; Dendrobium Devonianum makes a great bank of fine colour; and there are a hundred specimens of Laelio Cattleya Baden-Powell that have lips of the richest crimson velvet imaginable.

There is a new "Coronation" amaryllis, too—a perfectly formed, large flower with a delicate tint of apple-blossom marking its pure white petals; and this is to be found in a long glade in which nothing but amaryllis, in a hundred wonderful shades, stands out against the green of the palms. There are extraordinary varieties of lilies too; hydrangeas of great bulk and perfect colour a rambling pink rose, "Tauesendschort," that is destined to become famous; and a host of novelties and of perfected forms of things that were novelties a year ago. "Florist's flowers" are wonderfully different from the flowers that we regarded as perfect even ten years back and they are nowhere to be seen in greater perfection than in some of the famous West End nurseries, of which Chelsea has so large a share.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

### The Approaching Visit to Russia

The pressure of political work in England, has led to a short postponement of the visit to Russia, which was contemplated by a party of Englishmen, on the cordial invitation of many distinquished Russian gentlemen.

Correspondence has taken place which has resulted in an arrangement by which the visit, originally projected for the spring of this year, will take place in the early winter. Acquiescing in the suggested delay the Russian executive committee, which has been formed in connexion with the visit, has written: "We strongly hope and are firmly convinced that your visit will still further strengthen those bonds of mutual understanding and friendship which were so happily inaugurated by your cordial hospitality in 1909."

Sending to the Press copies of the correspondence, Mr Bernard Pares, 18, Gambier-terrace, Liverpool, points out that it clearly shows that any party of Englishmen which may later make the visit is likely to have a very representative character. This will be clear from the list of signatures though they do not, of course, imply that those who have signed are now pledged to take part in the visit. The signatures are:

Lord Derby, Lord Cromer, Lord Ampthill, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Sanderson, Lord Desborough, Lord Weardale, James W. Lowther, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons; Alfred Emmott, M. P., Chairman of Ways and Means; Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Arthur Stanley, M.P., Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P., Harold Baker, M.P., Rowland Barran, M.P., Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Sir William Mather, Sir Archibald Geikie, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, Sir Percy Bunting Harold Cox, J. A. Spender, J. St. Loe Strachey, J. Herbert Tritton, and Henry Vivian.

Nor are the Russian signatures less representative. They are:

M. V. Rodzinsko (President of the Imperial Duma), Prince Peter Trubetskoy, Prince Obolensky, Count Olsufyeff, Count Potocki, M. Y. Stakhovich, N. A. Homyakoff, Count V. A. Bobrinsky, Professor P. N. Miliyukoff. I. N. Ephremoff, H. H. Lerche, S. I. Shiolovsky, A. I. Zvegintseff, M. V. Chelnokoff, and V. A. Maklakoff.

The actual date of the visit will not be fixed until nearer the time.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

A WEEK OF WONDEROUS HAPPENINGS.

The progress of the season inaugurated with such splendour last week, writes Mary Howarth in the "World" of mail week, proceeds to still greater glory this week. The visit of the German Emperor and Empress and their daughter for the unveiling of Queen Victoria's memorial, the gala night at "Old Drury," the first State ball of the King's reign, make occasions of amazing lustre. Is it surprising that the dressmakers are busy? I hear tales of prosperity to which it is delightful to give ear. Last week the display of beauteous Court dresses was the theme of general comment. This week it is of frocks for open air ceremonials that women prattle, with side-issues into evening-dress discourses, including the subject of cloaks. The latest manifestations of millinery are very interesting, for it would seem that tulle is the material "par excellence" with which to conjure when a trimming light as summer clouds is wanted. There are great butterflies and exaggerated blow-a-ways made of tulle, and the conical crowns of fine straw models are surrounded by a positive hedge of crisply pleated net. Ostrich feathers are used in like manner, and the fancy for matching the hat and the shoulder-wrap is gratified by a trimming of the plumage as the outline of a hat's brim, and a stole "en suite." A new version of the scarf is composed of the handsome Lancer plumes, and when to such a possession is added a profusion of the feathers on the hat the cost runs up to a large pile of gold.

FASHION IN A GENEROUS MOOD.

The freedom of her subjects is interfered with so little by "that autocrat," Fashion, as we find the mythical dame described traditionally, that we ought to re-name her a woman of the widest generosity. It is by her gracious permission that such opposing modes flourish in the summer "repertoire" as the collarless corsage and the one with a collar, the short sleeved bodice and the sleeves with cuffs that fall to the knuckles. By a clever adjustment of hard-and-fast rules it is found possible under these auspices to satisfy individual tastes without infringing the pet prejudices of the makers of modes. I notice often, that when they are brought face to face with hereditary obligations, women have a gentle way of obstinately refusing to be obedient to the dictates of fashion. At the

## BY THE WAY.

### UNVEILING OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The swift and silent messenger which is rapidly being tamed to our service, electricity, enabled King George to perform the ceremony of unveiling the Queen Victoria Memorial by merely pressing a button. By similar agency the Duke of Connaught last July unveiled the War Memorial in The Mall, the memorial being electrically connected with St. Paul's Cathedral, where, during the special service held in connection with the ceremony, the Duke touched the switch which sent westward the current which released the wrappings. By far the most remarkable ceremony of this nature was performed by the late King Edward in October 1909, when, by operating a small switch placed in Buckingham Palace, he opened the doors of a newly erected hospital in Montreal. This one action of King Edward also lit myriads of electric lights in Montreal and hoisted a flag on the roof of the hospital.

### STATUES OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The statue of Queen Victoria, which forms a conspicuous part of the great memorial unveiled recently is the fifth outdoor statue of her Majesty in London. One, the work of Princess Louise, stands on the western side of the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens; a second, the work of Mr. C. B. Birch and presented to the Corporation by Sir A. S. Haslam, occupies a more prominent place near Blackfriars Bridge, a third, a terra-cotta statue by Mr. John Broad, stands on the Albert Embankment; a fourth, the work of Mr. Henry Price, and erected by the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, was unveiled at Woolwich seven years ago.

### RHODODENDRON DELL IN KEW GARDENS.

One of the pleasantest places around London during the past sunny days of May, has been the Rhododendron Dell in Kew Gardens, which is just beginning to burst into a gorgeous display of floral splendour. This is a spot which should specially appeal to Lord Haldane, because it was excavated by three regiments of Militia, encamped on neighbouring Richmond Park, for George III., when he resided at Kew "in a very easy and unreserved way," according to Madame D'Arblay, without form or ceremony at any sort. The "Hollow Walk," intended to protect "Farmer George" from cold winds and public attention has been transferred to the rhododendrons within recent memory. The sheltered position, improved by tall trees planted along the top of each embankment, enables many varieties to be grown which can seldom be seen in the open air away from Cornwall.

### CORONATION WEATHER FORECAST.

The forecast of Mr. Clements for the big event of the year is on the whole favourable. The weather on June 22, he says, "will be fine and partially cloudy, most cloudy in the morning round nine o'clock and again after five o'clock in the afternoon, when the centres of air-tidal disturbances will pass." For the Royal progress in London, the following day it will be generally cloudy, but sunny during the afternoon. This sounds all right. The weather, one is also assured, will be fine on June, 24, the day of the Spithead Review and on the 30th for the Crystal Palace Fete.

### MACAULAY'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

A correspondent writes: A notice of Macaulay's essay and speech on Jewish Disabilities sent me to an interesting little book by James Grant, journalist 1802-1879, "Random Recollections of the House of Commons from 1830 to 1835," where the writer records that Macaulay's maiden speech, April 5, 1830, electrified the House, and called forth the highest compliments to the speaker from men of all parties. Sir James Mackintosh, who followed Macaulay in the debate, observed that the speech which they had heard was in every way worthy of the name the speaker bore. Grant, in his little book, devotes two pages to Macaulay, and, if his description of the speaker's personal appearance be somewhat too flattering, he gives a very fair summary of his strength and weakness as an orator.

### ONE OF LONDON'S BURIED RIVERS.

How many Londoners knew, asked Mr. W. F Wastell in a lecture at the Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition the other night, that the Serpentine was only a part of one of London's buried rivers? It was simply a continuation of the old West Bourne, which still flowed under Westbourne-grove, and which, after appearing as the Serpentine, dived under Belgravia, came up again as the ornamental water in Buckingham Palace gardens, flowed under Buckingham Palace, became the lake in St. James's Park, and, finally, found a subterranean channel to the Thames.

### A BRILLIANT AUSTRALIAN WOMAN.

The David Syme Research Prize for 1911 has been awarded by the University of Melbourne to Dr. Georgina Sweet for her researches on Parasites of Australian Stock and Native Fauna. This is the first time the honour has been conferred on a woman. Dr. Sweet is a graduate of the Melbourne University. She graduated as Master of Science in 1893, being Final Honour Scholar, and gaining the Scholarship in Biology, also the first McBain Research Scholarship in Biology. In 1904, Dr. Sweet presented a thesis on the Marsupial Mole of Central Australia, for which work she gained the degree of Doctor of Science, being the first woman in Australasia to obtain the degree. Dr. Sweet was in 1908, a Government Research Scholar at the University, investigating the subject for which the Syme Prize has been now awarded. In 1901, she was appointed acting-lecturer and demonstrator in Biology and lecturer in Parasitology at the Veterinary School of the University, and is now a full-time lecturer and demonstrator in the University and a member of the Faculty of Science.

### GOLFER'S STARTLING EXPERIENCE.

Mr. John M'Cammond, a Belfast golfer, had a startling experience the other day on Malone Course in that city, while playing a game with a friend. A thunderstorm came on, and the pair took shelter in a small corrugated iron building. Mr. M'Cammond sat near the door, and while waiting for the storm to pass, commenced to cut up an old golf ball with a knife. Suddenly a very vivid flash of lightning struck the knife, melting the blade, making a deep hole in the ball, and scorching Mr. M'Cammond's fingers.

### THE NATIONAL EXPERIMENTAL TANK.

One gathers from "Knowledge" that at last the National Experimental Tank, which public subscription and private benefaction have set up within the precincts of the National Physical Laboratory, Bushey Park, London, is completed; its equipment is undergoing test; and within a very short time the shipbuilding industry of Great Britain will be served by an instrument of precision unsurpassed in any other country. Speaking roughly, an experimental tank is designed to test the resistance which is offered by the hulls of ships to passage through the water. The desired knowledge is obtained by towing wax models of hulls of given shape and dimensions through the water of the tank, and (after their resistance to towing has been ascertained by the most refined methods of measurement) by converting the results thus arrived at into terms of the larger hulls of iron, wood, or steel which the models represent.

### A GREAT CRICKETER.

Fifty years ago there was no more brilliant cricketer in England than Mr. E. M. Grace, elder brother of the more famous "W. G.," who died recently at Thornbury. As long ago as 1854, when "E. M." was a schoolboy of fourteen, he fielded so well against an All-England Eleven that his skill was rewarded with a presentation bat. Six years later, when "W. G." then a boy of eleven, made the first score he remembers, he records, "I went in eighth (my brother E. M., who at his time was in rare form, had already made 150) and added 35 before stumps were drawn." It was in August 1862, that E. M. Grace reached the zenith of his fame, when, in a match between the Gentlemen of Kent and M.C.C., he took every wicket in the second innings, and, going in first, scored 192, not out. The identical ball, mounted on an ebony stand and suitably inscribed, was his most cherished possession.

## THE TWO SERVICES.

### ARMOURED TONNAGE AT THE REVIEW.

The fleet which will do honour to the Coronation of King George V. provides abundant material for analyses and comparison with previous naval reviews. This is the case especially in regard to armoured strength, and the result will be found to work out to a lesser extent in individual tonnage than one would expect from the rapid development in armoured strength during the past decade. This is seen at a glance from the following comparative statement of the two last reviews and the forthcoming one:

| | 1902. | 1909. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Battleships.** | | | |
| Number | 21 | 24 | 32 |
| Average tonnage | 12,080 | 15,985 | 16,364 |
| Combined " | 253,680 | 382,440 | 532,650 |
| **Armoured Cruisers.** | | | |
| Number | 6 | 16 | 25 |
| Average tonnage | 6,666 | 14,040 | 13,130 |
| Combined " | 39,996 | 224,640 | 328,250 |

Combining the two types of ships, it will be found that the average ship tonnage in 1902, was 10,874, in 1909, 15,177, and next month it will be 14,950, the latter figure being pulled down by the disproportion of armoured cruisers to battleships, 25 against 32; whereas in 1909, the numbers were 16 armoured cruisers and 24 battleships. Collectively, however, the armoured tonnage in the Coronation review will establish a record the total being 851,900, compared with 607,100 in 1909, which was a jump from 293,600 tons in 1902.

### ANCIENT AND MODERN DESTROYERS.

Included in the batch of recommissionings on Tuesday were the following:—H. M. S. "Warrior" and "Achilles" for further service in the Second Cruiser Squadron; "Blenheim," "Boadicea," and "Cossack" for further service in the First Destroyer Flotilla, and the "Chelmer" for the Mediterranean Destroyer Flotilla. The last-named is one of a quintette of changes which are about to take place by the substitution of boats of the "River" type for the much older 27-knotters, to credit them with their designed speed. The need for reorganising the Mediterranean Destroyer Flotilla will be admitted when it is explained that of the eleven vessels composing it four—the "Ardent," "Boxer," "Banshee" and "Dragon"—were launched in 1894, and the "Bruizer" in 1895 (these being the ones that are about to be replaced), while of the six that remain for the present on the station three were put afloat in 1896, and one each in 1897, 1898, and 1900. In this matter of age there is little to choose between the destroyers left in the Mediterranean and those on the China Station, where the flotilla consists of the "Handy," "Hart," and "Janus," which have been in the water since 1895, and the "Otter" and "Whiting" a year less. With the reserve of destroyers of the "River" group in home waters, there is no reason why our oversea flotillas should maintain their ancient character.

### ENTRIES IN LOGS AND REGISTERS.

The Admiralty have directed that the logs and engine-room registers of destroyers and torpedo-boats are to be examined frequently by the officers in command of flotillas, or of vessels to which the boats are attached, in order to see that notations with regard to speed, alteration of course, and general information with reference to navigation are entered with sufficient detail to furnish a trustworthy record of the movements. Anchor bearings are also to be examined and special care is to be exercised in seeing that the log has been closely written up in all particulars, where special circumstances require it, and to meet all cases where inquiry might be necessary. This order is understood to be the sequel to circumstances which have arisen in the course of litigation resulting from collisions and to difficulty which has been experienced from time to time by naval courts of inquiry when investigating the cause of accidents to torpedo craft.

### AMERICA'S LATEST SUBMARINE.

The United States are just adding some novel and effective submarine boats to their sea-going flotillas, which will greatly strengthen this side of the American Navy's power to make torpedo attacks on battleships and cruisers far out at sea, as well as those which approach within striking distance of its shores. The "Seal," which is on the point of completion for sea work, and the largest and most powerful submarine vessel in American waters, has an over-all length of 161 feet, with an extreme beam of 13 feet; her submerged displacement is 525 tons, as against the 634 tons and larger boats of our "D" Class—the tonnage of our new class of "E" boats has not yet been made known. She has six torpedo tubes and carries ten torpedoes; her contract speed on the surface is 14 knots, and submerged 9 1-2 knots. It was expected that both these speeds would be exceeded. The economical cruising area of the "Seal" is about 2,500 knots. But the principal characteristic features of what are known as the "Laki" type to which the "Seal," "Tuna," and "Turbot" belong, are bottom wheels for running along the bottom, drop keels, diving compartment, anchor weights and hydroplanes. Arrangements are made to register the distance run and the varying depth of water when the vessels are travelling along the bottom in shallow places, and also for allowing the diver to make exit from the diving compartment when sent to make investigations or repairs; and the designers have also provided a safety chamber through which the crew can escape in case of accident. The drop-keel weighs several tons, so that when it is slipped there is a corresponding increase in buoyancy; and the keel also increases the longitudinal stability of the boat. The anchor weights are so designed that the boats can be drawn down to the bottom by winding in the cable, when the anchors have been dropped, and the immobility of the vessels can be secured at any desired depth. These weights can also be slipped if necessary to secure greater buoyancy.

### REGIMENTAL PAY.

Some measure of comfort is vouchsafed to the officers of the Army by the official intimation with regard to the question of regimental pay. The whole matter is to be referred to the consideration of a Select Committee, consisting of representatives of the War Office and the Treasury. This body is to be allowed to take expert evidence and submit a report, which will deal with the whole subject categorically. One is glad to learn, on authority which is unimpeachable, that Lord Haldane is quite in favour of an increase of pay generally, recognising, as he does, that something is needed not only to attract officers to the Army, but render them happy and contented when they have joined their units and are called on to discharge the duties assigned to them. But the Committee will not direct its attention to pay alone. It is to be called upon to go into the question of mess expenses and kindred subjects, with a view of providing a remedy, if possible, for existing evils. Another point which will come under its notice will be the rate of promotion in the junior ranks. This is a detail which urgently demands investigation, as the state of the subaltern ranks in the Royal Garrison Artillery makes clear.

### SENIOR COLONELS AND PROMOTION.

There is little chance of promotion for the twelve or thirteen senior colonels on the Active List. Ought not the case of officers in this category to be reconsidered? Many of these superseded colonels are men who have borne the burden and heat of the day in peace and in war. It does seem hard that there should be no reward for them—not even a higher honorary rank. It is strange that this view of the situation is not appreciated even by members of Parliament, who would do well to represent it and press for something in the shape of justice to be done. It would be difficult, for anyone to defend the system as it stands.


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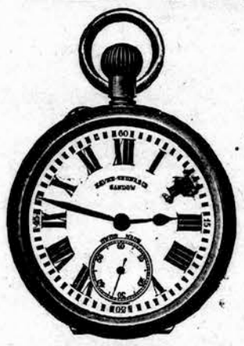

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It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

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I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGERS OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
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For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen tfor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

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ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL EMISSIONS, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing postal remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

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Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and may wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraph.
8th September, 1909.

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